





*(continued from page 6)*

11. MORRISON HILL ROAD.



## INTIMATIONS

**A. G. DA ROCHA.**  
IS THE AUCTIONEER

**A. G. DA ROCHA,**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2933

**FAVOUR** with instructions from  
The Concerned,  
will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY  
(THURSDAY), February 5th, 1920,  
at 1.15 P.M.,  
at his Sales Room,  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND  
EFFECTS.**

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of  
Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-  
chairs, Curio, Crochery and Glassware,  
Brass Ornament, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes,  
Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths,  
Havardas and a long list of Sundries.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.

**A. G. DA ROCHA,**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2933

**FAVOUR** with instructions from  
The Concerned,  
will sell by Public Auction, on  
SATURDAY, February 7th, 1920,  
at 2.30 P.M.,  
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central  
(Old Post Office Building).  
**EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

Comprising—  
Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron  
Bedsteads, Tables, Carpets and Rugs,  
Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered  
Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs,  
Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table,  
Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures,  
Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochery, Glassware,  
Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner  
Waggon, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware,  
Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking  
Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric goods  
and a long list of Sundries.  
Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery

**A. G. DA ROCHA,**  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2933

**HAVING** been favoured with in-  
structions from Mr. J. H. SOLOMON,  
will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY,  
February 10th, 1920, at 11 A.M. at No. 13,  
Queen's Road, Central, (ground floor of Astor  
House Hotel).

**THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE  
HONGKONG HAIR DRESSING  
SALOON.**

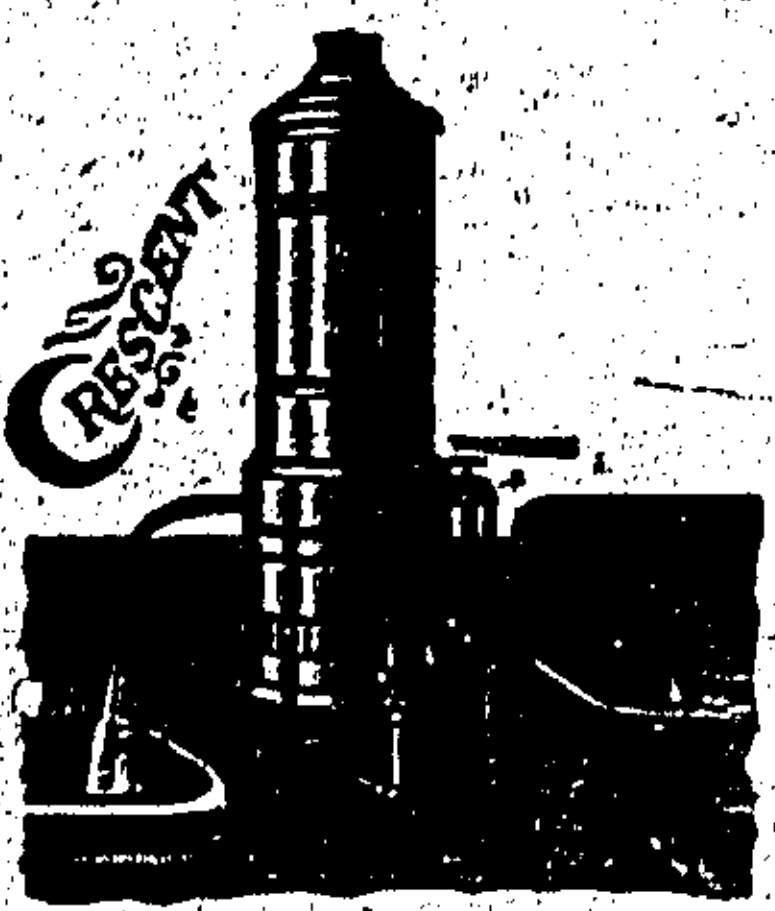
Comprising—  
Barber's chairs, Glasses, Mirrors, Electric  
Cutting Machine, Desk Fans, Brushes, Combs,  
Electric Massaging Instruments, Perfumes of  
different makers, Toilet Powders, Ladies'  
Assorted Hair Pins, Veilings, Hair Lotions,  
Eau de Cologne, 7 Barber's Disinfecting  
Machines, Electric Hair Dryer, Shave Cases,  
Pictures, Frames, Desk, Chairs and a long  
line of Sundries.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

**WISMAN, LTD.**

**TEA DANCE**

**TO-DAY (Thursday),  
February 5th, 1920.**

**Dance Tickets 50 cents each.**



**Instantaneous Water Heaters**

**Unlimited Hot Water.**

**Reduced Prices.**

**C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.**

20 & 22, Des Vaux Road, Central.

**ESTABLISHED 1900.**

## SINGAPORE DEFENCE FORCE

"COMPULSORY TRAINING BUT  
NOT CONSCRIPTION."

GENERAL RIDOUT EXPLAINS THE  
NECESSITY.

Proposing the first reading of the  
Straits Settlements Defence Force Bill at  
the meeting of the Straits Legislative  
Council held on January 19th, the  
Attorney-General said that a particularly  
interesting feature was that the bill  
introduced conscription for the first time,  
he believed, in the Colony, and took the  
place of a large number of volunteer  
ordinances. The General would explain  
why a measure rejected for Ceylon and  
Hongkong was thought necessary in this  
Colony. The bill dealt with two kinds of  
service—general service and local service,  
the first being service anywhere in the  
Malay Peninsula and the second service  
in the Settlement. They had been advised  
rightly or wrongly—he hoped rightly  
—that there was nothing ultra vires in  
men being called upon to serve outside  
the Colony. The first persons dealt with  
under the bill were male European  
British subjects, who were divided into  
two classes—volunteers and non-volun-  
teers. The non-volunteer class included  
everybody not in the Volunteers between  
the ages of eighteen and forty-one. They  
were called upon to register their names,  
and then after medical examination they  
would be enrolled for service in the De-  
fence Force. Those under the age of 35  
would be liable for general service, and  
above that age up to 41 for local service.  
As regards the Volunteers as they were  
already capable of being ascertained no  
provision was made for them being regis-  
tered or medically examined. They  
would be subject to the same liabilities.  
They included practically the whole class  
of European British subjects. The non-  
European British subjects mentioned  
were those who were members of the  
Volunteer Corps, and they were liable  
to be enrolled in the Defence Force and  
their liabilities were the same. Others  
included were those who offered their  
services to Government, and their  
liability depended upon the terms of  
their enlistment. Those reaching the age  
of 35 could claim to go into the reserve  
and to be discharged on reaching the age  
of 41. Liability for service had been re-  
duced to a minimum and was based on  
what a Territorial had to do in England  
under the Territorial Act of 1907. This  
was, twenty drills a year, a musketry  
course and fourteen days camp and for  
the reserves twelve drills a year and a  
musketry course. Persons were liable for  
seven years service under the Ordinance  
but were entitled to be let off half of the  
training if considered competent.  
Penalties had been very carefully con-  
sidered and reduced to a very small  
limit. The central idea of the bill was  
that up to the moment the force was  
called out control of the members of the  
force lay in the hands of the Governor,  
and even when it was called out there  
was an appeal to the Governor.  
In drawing up the bill the object had been  
to avoid any antagonism between the  
civil and military sides but to reconcile  
the two forces and constitute a force  
which could be trained to a considerable  
point of efficiency.

**MAJOR-GENERAL RIDOUT'S VIEWS.**  
The GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, in  
seconding said that when he first drafted  
the bill in July, 1918, he took the precau-  
tion to send the draft bill with specimen  
rules and regulations to all commanding  
officers and to residents of the F.M.S.,  
as affecting the Volunteer Force of the  
F.M.S. The replies he received were as  
a whole in favour of the bill as originally  
drafted. Since then there had been many  
phases of the bill, and the one they  
were considering was, he believed,  
the seventh. The matter was one which  
it had been his duty to consider very  
carefully during the whole time he had  
been in the Colony, and he would not  
have attempted to suggest a bill of this  
sort if he had not really considered it  
an absolute necessity. When the Officer  
Administering the Government arrived in  
1918 he considered the various ordi-  
nances under which the men of the Colony  
were liable for service and training and  
suggested that they should be consolidated  
in one. Since then up to the present  
time they had been considering the ques-  
tion. The bill before the house had been  
much criticised and turned inside out,  
and he hoped later they would hear full  
and fair discussion of it.

He would like to correct the impression  
that they were introducing conscription.  
He might be considered to have peculiar  
views on the point, but he could not con-  
sider that compulsory training, in time  
of peace was conscription in any sense of  
the word, any more than being called  
upon to serve on a jury or compelled to  
grow food stuffs. It did not give the  
Governor more power than in the past,  
because under an Order in Council he  
could require the people of the Colony to  
give such service as he might demand.  
The object of the bill was to organise the  
men so that in the event of an emergency  
they would be reasonably trained and  
ready, as the S.V.A. and S.R.E. (V) were  
at the outbreak of war. The question had  
been raised in connection with world  
politics and he did not think they would  
be wise to say that all trouble had passed.  
They saw telegrams in the newspapers  
speaking of the spread of Bolshevism  
through Siberia and right down to the  
confines of Afghanistan. Consequently  
they ought to be on their guard and have  
a number of trained troops to meet the  
emergency if it arose. The position with  
regard to India and Afghanistan had for  
a long time been a secret and it had not  
been possible to refer to it, but the last  
fortnight had shown that there was a very  
strong effort by the Bolsheviks in Russia  
to tempt with India. They had formed  
schools at Moscow, Tashkent and other  
places from which men would come  
through the world as peaceful traders and  
spread the doctrine of Bolshevism. In-  
deed in this very city it was discovered  
that there was an organisation and actual  
propaganda which preached open anar-  
chism and urged the murdering of all  
Europeans. This led to the discovery of  
other associations through China, which  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

## ARMED BANK ROBBER

MANAGER SHOT DEAD IN LEEDS.

Leeds was startled on December 11th  
by the news of a daring bank "hold up"  
and the coldblooded murder of the bank  
manager.

About three o'clock, the usual hour for  
closing, preparations were being made at  
the Yorkshire Penny Bank for securing the  
doors, when a man stepped close up  
to the clerk, who was in the act of closing  
the door, and telling him to put up his  
hands, covered him with a revolver. The  
startled clerk backed slowly into the bank,  
and the intruder followed inside. He at  
once covered the manager of the bank,  
Mr. E. P. Oates, and the three clerks  
with his revolver, and again demanded  
that he should hold up, and made a move  
in the direction of the manager. With-  
out the slightest hesitation the man fired  
and shot Mr. Oates through the head  
and the manager at once staggered and fell  
back dead, and probably frightened at  
what he had done, the man decamped. It  
was not at all clear whether or not he  
attained his obvious object of robbing the  
bank.

Thomas Hodgson, a labourer, who was  
passing the bank at the time, heard the  
shot fired, and declares that it was fol-  
lowed almost immediately by a second one.  
He then heard shouts and the sound of  
breaking glass, and at once summoned a  
policeman. He adds that he saw a man  
strolling about on the opposite side of  
the road, and noticed on an adjacent  
street an old green motor, landaulette.  
When he called the policeman both the  
man and the car had disappeared.

Another man states that as he was pass-  
ing the spot he saw a man run from the  
bank and climb on the step of the motor-  
car, which was then moving off. He  
describes this man as being about 40 years  
of age, and as wearing a three-quarter  
length black coat and a bowler hat. The  
murdered bank manager had been in the  
service of the Yorkshire Penny Bank for  
many years, and was a highly respected  
official.

The outrage was not the work of a  
gang, but was planned and executed by  
one man, singlehanded. Owing to the  
fact that this man hired a taxi-cab from  
a public garage in the city, the police  
had very little difficulty in identifying  
him. They issued a statement. In this  
the wanted man is described as a cloth  
warehouseman, formerly a second lieuten-  
ant in an infantry regiment. Further  
particulars in the description are:—  
"Height 5ft.; hair dark brown; eyes  
brown; complexion sallow; build slim;  
clean shaven; single; dressed in dark grey  
tweed suit, black bowler hat, black shoes  
and socks, stiff double collar and tie."  
The taxi-driver, who drove the man  
to the bank, states that he emerged from  
the premises quite unconcerned, and the  
driver's suspicions were in no way  
aroused. The man was driven to a house,  
where he remained only a few minutes  
before again leaving.

It appears that when the man entered  
the bank, after shooting the manager, he  
forced the three clerks to enter a small  
ante-room, and, having got them there,  
dropped a hand through the panels of the  
door. He then snatched up a bundle of  
Treasury notes it is estimated that he  
got away with notes to the value of over  
£400.

had been referred to in the public press  
and might be recognised by the name of  
"ten men pull." It was a small  
organisation to upset the existing order  
of things and create chaos for their own  
ends. It had been heard of in Java and  
Malaya and then in Canton. The unrest in  
America was being dealt with drastically  
by expulsion. In Australia also there was  
a very strong spirit of unrest, only con-  
tained by the loyalty and determination of  
returned soldiers.

It might be asked, why not continue on  
the voluntary basis? When he became  
G.O.C. he was strongly in favour of the  
voluntary effort and he continued so  
through 1915. When the Reserve Force  
and Civil Guard Bill was still left open  
for men to volunteer, his optimism was  
not fulfilled. Speaking on the Reserve  
Force and Civil Guard Bill, 1916, he  
mentioned that the burden of defence had  
fallen on the volunteers for twenty months  
and they were entitled to a measure of  
relief. He thought it extremely unfair  
that volunteers should do all the work  
while in August, 1916, there were some  
hundreds of men in Singapore who had  
taken no steps whatsoever to fit themselves  
by training for the defence of the place.

A new ordinance was made, and a num-  
ber of men who afterwards went home to  
join up told him that they felt they could  
not have done so unless they had known  
that other men were coming in for local  
defence.  
The necessity, he thought, continued,  
even with such trouble as occurred last  
year, unless men were trained and  
organised there would have been the same  
chaos as there at the Drill Hall in  
February, 1915, and he was sure that  
that he asked every man to do away with  
willingly and give the help which he  
thought they were justified in making.  
The work in the past had been of the  
greatest use. The members of the S.V.A.  
and S.R.E. (V) had been included in the  
defence scheme of the Colony since 1908,  
and were counted on to take their place  
in case of emergency. Their work at the  
outbreak of war greatly relieved the  
strain on the regulars.  
As regards training under the bill so  
far as he was concerned it might not be  
necessary to reach the standard laid down  
in any one year. He did not wish to pre-  
pose an irksome burden. It was only a  
sense of duty which compelled him  
to ask that men here should be prepared  
and organised. It would be left to the  
competent military authority to reduce  
the training of any individual who show-  
ed himself competent. Even with an age  
limit of 35 the number produced would be  
extremely small. In April last there were  
only 231 men of 35 and under. By the  
middle of the year 30 of 34 arrived from  
home 183 were 35 and under and many  
were ex-officers who were exempt. There  
was nothing of Prussianism in the bill.  
Every man had the right of appeal  
to the Governor. He hoped the young men  
would not think they were being called on  
out of pure spite; it was out of pure  
necessity. He was sure they would have  
in it the same spirit as was shown during  
the war, when the men of Malaya went to  
the defence of their country, many laying  
down their lives. (Applause.)

## OLD AND NEW IN THE EAST

NOTES ON CHANGING CONDITIONS  
OF DAILY LIFE.

(BY MASUTSU HONDA, L.H.D.)

Many hills in Europe and America are  
covered with the bracken, the edible  
fern called warabi in Japanese, but no  
one, not even sheep, eats it as far as I  
know. If we told foreigners that it is  
a good vegetable, a delicacy in Japan,  
they scorn the idea; if we tell them that  
bracken paste is the best for mounting  
Kakemono pictures to prevent their war-  
ping, only art lovers among them stoop  
to take some interest in the fern. Yet the  
Great War has taught them to study the  
famine time foods of all countries,  
especially of Japan whose insular position  
and long isolation from the rest of the  
world led her to discover many strange  
foodstuffs. In America whale flesh is now  
being eaten, while it was considered good  
enough for semi-civilized people alone,  
until a few years ago. The peasant  
population of Japan, on the contrary,  
who could not afford to eat rice before,  
are so prosperous at present that they can  
holly or partly discard barley and mil-  
let.

**CLOTHES AND THE MAN.**  
The tight-fitting clothes for men seem to  
be a necessity in cold countries, where  
people have to be active in order to keep  
warm. Chinese under the native or south-  
ern dynasties were looser, more elegant  
but less convenient garments while the  
carpenters, courtiers and the like of Japan  
have long worn costumes more suiting  
their work than the kimono fashioned  
after the old Korean and Chinese raiment.  
The use of chairs was once introduced into  
the Imperial court at Kyoto when Chinese  
culture was in the ascendant more than  
a thousand years ago. But the large  
wooden armchair for Buddhist priests  
has alone been preserved in the temple  
architecture of continental origin. But  
the peasants and artisans have long used  
benches or improvised chairs on the  
earthen floor or in the courtyard.

The incoming of occidental mankind  
and the opening of our closed doors to  
foreign intercourse revived the use of  
tables and chairs, first to welcome officials  
and visitors to Court and Government  
and then to facilitate life in school,  
barracks and other public buildings.  
Much to the regret of those who have seen  
the time-honoured, impressive Court  
costumes, the late Emperor of Japan saw  
fit more than 20 years ago to adopt new  
uniforms for all public and ceremonial  
occasions, except perhaps for Imperial  
Household ceremonies conducted accord-  
ing to Shinto rites such as the Coronation  
or an Imperial funeral. The real motive  
of this radical step was, we presume, to  
show an example to the people of  
abandoning cumbersome traditions and of  
"seeking wisdom of the wide world."  
The seal of the first converts to Western  
ways half a century ago, proposed to  
cut down the imposing old trees in Ueno  
Park for an immediate practical object.  
It was with difficulty that Sir Harry  
Parkes, the British representative at the  
time, prevailed upon them to preserve  
what they could not replace in a hundred  
years.

**THE FOREIGN CLOTHES FUE.**  
The coming to the surface of the pro-  
letariat, in the wake of the Great War,  
may not lead to an immediate change in  
working people's clothes in Japan. But  
their factory activity and rising wages  
affect their general mode of living and,  
on the whole, improve their standard of  
life. But the middle class, the intellec-  
tual workers who live upon small  
salaries, when prices have become three  
times as high on the average as before  
the War, cannot meet their double ex-  
penses. European clothes for public  
activity and Japanese kimono for home  
comfort, of responding to calls of charity,  
contributions and providing for their  
families at the same time. Their pay  
must first be increased according to the  
index numbers of the current prices of  
the necessities of life, their income-tax  
must be reduced, as the taxes on the in-  
come and inheritance of the wealthy must be  
increased. Their double modes of dress-  
ing should also be discarded and reduced  
to one combining comfort and conveni-  
ence.

**NEW STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.**  
Before uniting our national clothing  
the problem of our national architecture,  
especially of our dwelling houses, must be  
satisfactorily solved. The experiment of  
adding one or two European-style rooms to  
a Japanese house, which was fashion-  
able in the upper circles until some years  
ago, has ended in failure. A few public  
buildings were erected, and modern  
Japanese apartments and modern con-  
veniences—this has also been a failure.  
An ideal architecture for Japan must  
combine a good heating system for the  
winter which is possible only in a stone  
or brick building—an evolution from the  
cave-dwelling of the northern climate—  
and free circulation of the air for the  
summer, which is a peculiarity of a bird's-  
nest-like cottage of semi-tropical people.  
If the wearing of shoes in the house, in-  
stead of sitting on one's heels on the  
matted floor, is to be generally adopted,  
our roads should be improved and made  
to resemble macadam fields a little less.  
All this requires much outlay of money, but  
our countrymen must be aware that no  
civilized community has such wretched  
public thoroughfares as are found in  
Japan.

With the economizing of the new pro-  
letariat, wage-earners and rice-growers,  
as well as the curtailment of luxuries  
by the new or idle rich, these educated  
unemployed who will sway their lives  
with political or labour agitation or  
expensive pastimes should be compelled to  
do something more useful or pay a  
regency tax. All told, however, the gen-  
eral standard of living is rising in Japan,  
though we may not hope to attain the  
height reached by a few occidental na-  
tions. The latter, on the contrary, have  
been lowering their standard of luxury  
through the War and its consequences;  
later, through the pressure of population,  
those nations will come nearer the average  
standard of comfort of mankind in gen-  
eral. The spirit of the League of Nations  
will not allow one nationality or race to  
monopolize material prosperity at the  
expense of others.—Japan Advertiser.

**MELACHRINO**

(Egyptian Cigarettes)

Famous the world over

**FOR QUALITY.**

Prices for 100's tins

No. 4 . . . \$3.75	No. 9 . . . \$2.25
No. 5 . . . 3.25	No. "C" . . . 3.50
No. 8 . . . 2.25	Imperiales 3.50

We also recommend

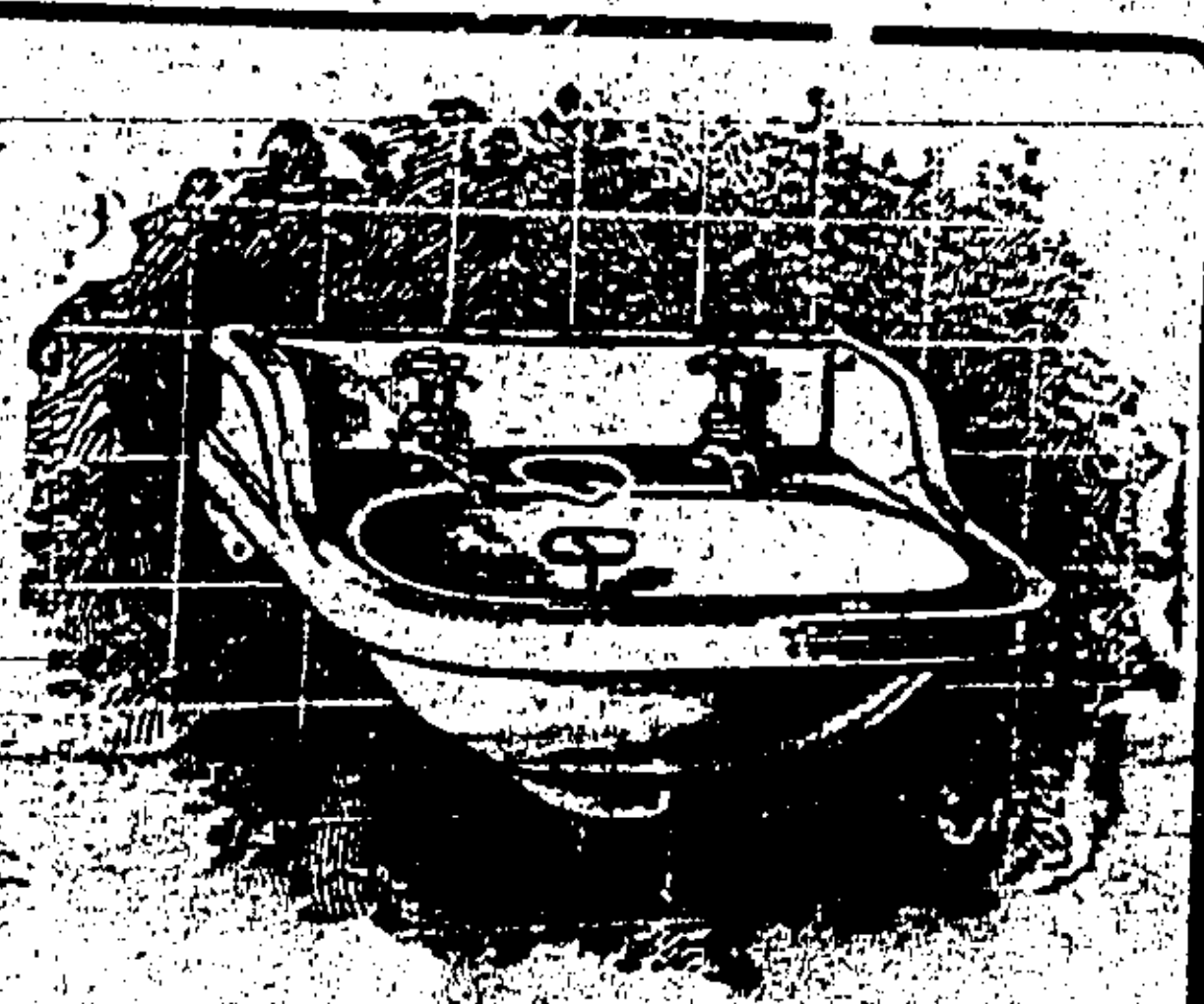
**SUNSET LIMITED 888 and  
ROB ROY Virginia Cigarettes**  
A fine and delightful  
smoke; none nicer.

**TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,**

10, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.



**CLOSET**



**LAVATORY**

Everything in the Domestic and  
Sanitary Engineering Line. Make  
your home comfortable and sanitary.  
We can give you prices to suit.

**UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.,**  
12, Chater Road.



A Leading Hongkong Doctor advises that Office Floors  
be sprinkled with a solution of Jeyes' Fluid to help check the  
spread of Influenza.

See that you get the Genuine Jeyes' Fluid. On Sale at  
all leading Stores—Refuse substitutes.

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.,**

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

25, Des Vaux Road.

**WAI KEE**

FLAG AND SAILMAKER

No. 128, Des Vaux Road Central,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1533.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**

**THERAPION NO. 1**

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1533.



# MOUTRIE PIANOS

We will deliver a MOUTRIE PIANO for

## \$75.00

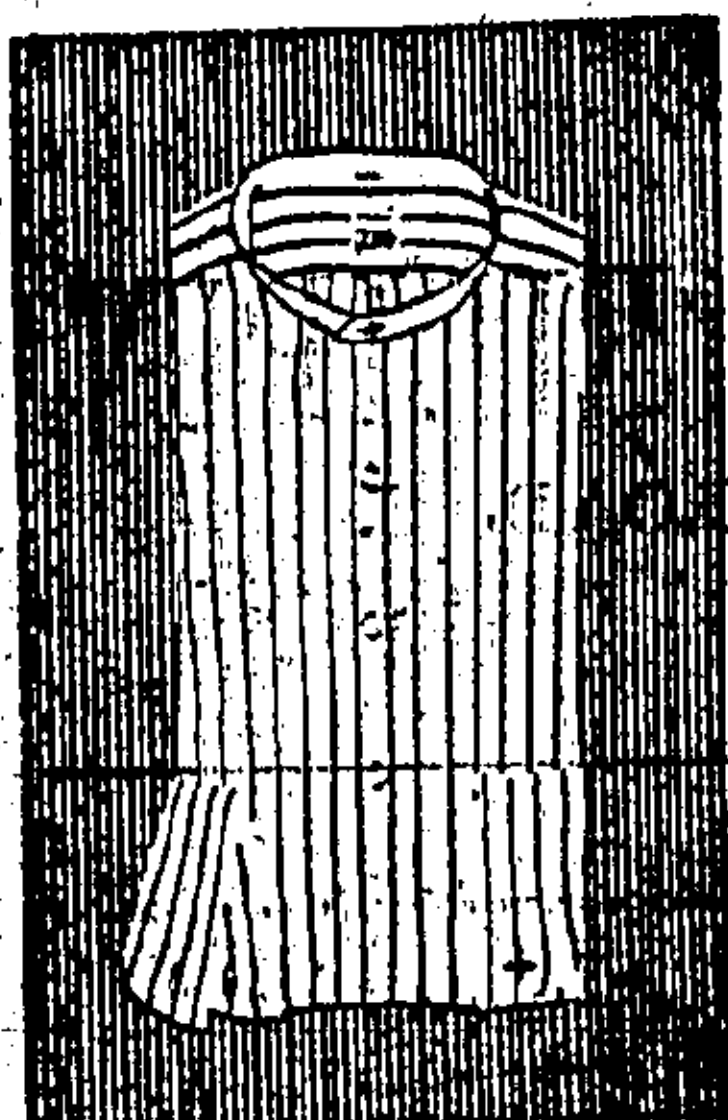
You pay the balance in small monthly instalments that will not inconvenience you.

Ask us for full particulars.

## S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

CHATER OAD.

191



## New Shirts

with collars to match.

Made of a very fine English Zephyr in plain blue, grey, mauve and a variety of smart stripes.

Carefully cut and well made in every detail.

## MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 99.

## FOR CIGARS SMOKE—

## "EL PALACIO" & "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO"

known to connoisseurs for their flavour and aroma.

Just Received Fresh Consignments of

## Egyptian Cigarettes

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.'S:

Extra Fine, Crown Prince, Non Plus Ultra, Kitchen La France, Albion, Ghazee, Dames Superfine.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.'S

No. 4 & No. 8

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

80

## IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

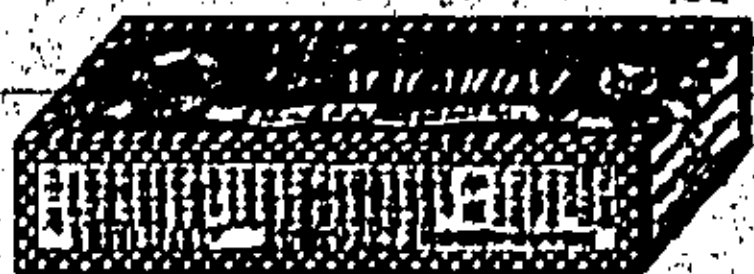
Messrs. BREWER & CO.,  
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

100

## TO MAKE A Dainty MEAL

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles, Pasta Sticks and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste Products, made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style factory, are pure, wholesome and of excellent quality. Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.

Samples and Price List will be given, free of charge, on application to our Head Office.



## THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, Tel. No. 2230.  
BRANCH OFFICE: Nos. 420 and 421, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

## RECENT SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

### CASE 18.

*Requisition of Ship by Government. Effect on Charterparty.*

To what extent are the rights and liabilities of parties to, and dependent upon, a charterparty affected by a requisition of the ship by Government?

Apparently, the first case on this point came before the Courts in 1915, when a King's Bench Judge held that the requisition did not put an end to or suspend the charter. In the Court of Appeal, the three Judges unanimously agreed with this view. In the House of Lords there was a division of opinion, only three out of five opinions being in agreement with the original decision.

The rule now applied by the Courts when this question arises is as follows:—If the requisition is likely to oust the whole remaining period of the charterparty, then the contract will be treated as at an end; but if the requisition is likely to last for a period substantially less than the remaining period of the charter, it will not be treated as at an end.

An application of this rule in any case involves, it will be obvious, a finding of pure fact. The uncertainty of the view which any particular Court or Judge will take of the facts is well illustrated by the case above referred to; it was in the application of the rule to the circumstances of the case that the Judges in the House of Lords were divided in opinion.

Let us take the bare facts of the case, and observe the manner in which these Judges viewed the situation.

O. chartered his ship to C. for 5 years from December 4th, 1912, to December 4th, 1917. The charterparty contained an exception (inter alia) of "arrests and restraints of princes," and also gave O. liberty to sublet the ship on Admiralty or other service.

On February 16th, 1915 (i.e., when the charter had still nearly three years to run) the ship was requisitioned by the Admiralty.

Did this determine the charter?

There was little or no evidence as to the likely duration of the requisition at the time it was made. Both sides agreed that the Court should not confine itself to the facts as proved, but should consider, in addition, all relevant matters which had taken place since the first hearing of the case, with a view to determining whether the charter had come to an end. At the date of the judgments, from which extracts are now to be quoted, the ship was still under requisition, and there were still some 18 months of the charter period of 5 years, unexpired.

1st Judge (holding that the charter was not at an end).—No one knows how the Government will continue to use the vessel, but so long as they do use her, neither party to the contract can carry out the common adventure. Taking into account all that has happened, I cannot infer that the interruption either has been or will be in the case such as to make it unreasonable to require the parties to go on. There may be many months during which this ship will be available for commercial purposes before the five years have elapsed. It might be a valuable right for O. during these months, to have the use of the ship at the stipulated freight. Why should he be deprived of it? (Note. The charterers were, in this case, resisting a claim by the owners that the charter was determined by the requisition.) No one can say that he will or that he will not regain the use of the ship, for it depends on contingencies that are incalculable.

Ought we to imply a condition in the contract that an interruption, such as this requisition is, shall excuse the parties from further performance of it? I think not. I think they took their chances of lesser interruptions, and the condition I should imply goes no further than that they should be excused, if substantially the whole contract became impossible of performance, or, in other words, impracticable by some cause for which neither was responsible.

2nd Judge (holding that the charter was not at an end).—There is no reason for holding that the Government will, in all reasonable probability, retain the vessel for the remainder of the term of the charter. Whether they will do so or not seems to me to depend on all sorts of circumstances as to which a Court of Justice cannot speculate. They may do so or they may not. I do not think that one event is more likely than another.

3rd Judge (holding that the charter was not at an end).—I agree with the 1st and 2nd Judges.

4th Judge (holding that the charter was determined).—I think it is clear that the Admiralty neither regarded their powers as in any way restricted, nor had they any intention of limiting the period during which they claimed to use the steamer. The question in each case is one of the application of the general principle to the facts and circumstances of the particular case. The requisition of the Admiralty was for a time to which no limit could be assigned; it might extend until after the period of the charterparty had run out. It is impossible

to speculate as to the duration of the war, or which the Admiralty requirements may depend. It is enough that events, which are of public notoriety indicate the duration as one about which there is no apparent certainty of which a Court of Justice can take cognizance. It might be proved possible to make a fresh start within what turned out to remain over of the time of the charter. But it equally might not. I am, therefore, unable to see how the contract can be properly looked on as only temporarily interrupted. I think that the entire contract was avoided.

5th Judge (holding that the charter was at an end).—She may be retained in the Admiralty service while the present war lasts, and even after it has terminated. Nobody can possibly tell how long it will last. At the present moment about one year eight months of the five years remain unexpired. C. may never get any further use of the ship. The owners cannot deliver the ship into C.'s possession and control and may not for years be in a position to do so. I think each of the parties is now entitled to treat it as an end.

### CASE 17.

This being the rule applicable, it has been the practice, in subsequent cases, to adduce the evidence of shipbrokers to prove how long, from their experience, the parties as reasonable business men ought, at the date of the requisition, to have expected that it would last.

The following is a case in which such evidence was called and acted upon.

O. chartered his ship to C. for one year from March 20th, 1915. On October 8th, i.e., after approximately 8½ months of the period had run, the ship was requisitioned. The hire was payable per calendar month in advance. C. paid the hire up to October 30th, but refused to pay any further. O. thereupon sued C. to recover the balance of hire under the charterparty. The charterparty included the exception of "restraint of princes."

Evidence was given by a shipbroker who during the war had chartered many steamers. He stated that in October, 1915 (i.e., the time when the requisition was made, which is the point of time which has to be looked at when applying the rule), vessels were very freely requisitioned by Government, and that the expectation of the period of detention was that it would be a question of good-bye to them; that there was no expectation of return; that it was thought that they would be returned at the end of the war, that the owners very seldom got the vessels back; and there was in this case no reasonable anticipation of getting the vessel back in 8 months (the unexpired period of the charter at the time of requisition).

On this, the Court held that the charterparty was determined. The Court also referred to public events in connection with the war which were occurring at the time, as leading to the same conclusion that the requisition was likely to oust the charter.

### CASE 16.

*Seaman. Illegality of Clause in Agreement Providing for Forfeiture of Bonus on Desertion.*

By an agreement (contained in the ship's articles) made in England between the master of a British ship and the crew, it was provided:—

(1) All members of the crew will be paid 15 per cent. war bonus over and above the rates appearing against their names on the articles for the voyage or during the war, i.e., whichever terminates first.

(2) In case of desertion and/or being paid off abroad the above bonuses will be forfeited.

(3) The wages entered against the respective names therein represent increases over the Company's scale rates ruling at the outbreak of war, which increases are added as a war bonus.

This agreement subsequently came before the Courts, and stipulation (2), above, was held illegal.

It is perfectly clear that if the agreement had contained such a stipulation with regard to wages pure and simple, i.e., that if a seaman deserted, or was paid off abroad, he should get nothing, the stipulation would be of no avail, whatever.

Parliament has interfered for the protection of the sailor (who, whatever his merits and qualifications may be in other spheres of life, does not as a rule pay too much attention to documents he signs) and has said, in effect, "This stipulation shall not be held to be valid. The stipulation shall be invalid and he shall be paid his wages notwithstanding the stipulation and notwithstanding that a shipmaster or shipowner may have obtained his signature to a contract containing the stipulation which puts him absolutely at the mercy of the shipmaster."

The Merchant Shipping Act enacts that there shall be no forfeiture of the wages of a sailor. Consequently, if the clause provides for the forfeiture of wages, it is inoperative because it is illegal.

The Court held that a bonus of this kind was nothing but an addition to the wages paid to the crew and could not be separated from the wages; that it, therefore, stood in just the same position as wages; and that clause (2), above, was unenforceable.

G. W.

## THE FORTHCOMING RACES. YESTERDAY'S GALLOPS.

The following times were taken on the Race Course yesterday morning:—

Spotted Sand—37; 1.12; 1.47.1/5; 2.20.3/5; 2.51.2/5.

Malcolm—38; 1.12; 1.43.2/5; 2.19.

Pile Driver—34; 1.09; 1.41.2/5; 2.11.3/5.

Red Roba—45; 1.29; 2.09; 2.44.4/5; 3.13.3/5; 3.48.3/5.

Kalamazoo—1.15; 1.47.

Plain John—34; 1.06.3/5; 1.42; 2.13.

Salamander—40; 1.20; 1.57; 2.30.

Brutus—41; 1.15.4/5; 1.47.1/5; 2.20.

Chadwick's Tara—38.3/5; 1.11; 1.42.4/5.

Farmer and King Bruce—39; 1.15; 1.49; 2.21.3/5.

Pink Eye—38; 1.12; 1.45; 2.17.4/5.

High Tide—33; 1.06.3/5; 1.37.2/5.

Mammy's Child—37.3/5; 1.13.9/5; 1.52; 2.27.3/5; 3.00.3/5.

Bunaway Light—35; 1.08.4/5; 1.44; 2.17.2/5.

Othello—34; 1.06.9/5.

Claudian and Vivat—32.2/5; 1.06.3/5; 1.40.

Spotted Child—37; 1.12.2/5; 1.47; 2.19; 2.42.2/5.

Sinza and Chimney—34.3/5; 1.09.3/5; 1.42.

Talisman—35; 1.07; 1.41.3/5.

Slam—41; 1.51.4/5; 1.53.2/5.

Cameo and Tartan—35; 1.08.4/5; 1.42.1/5.

Naughty Child—38; 1.11.2/5; 1.43; 2.21.2/5; 2.56.3/5.

King Cole—36; 1.10; 1.43.

Conqueror Dahlia—34; 1.10.9/5; 1.46; 2.19; 2.51.

Malcolm—37.1/5; 1.12.1/5; 1.48; 2.22.

Sinza and Cat—37; 1.13; 1.48; 2.16.1/5; 2.50.2/5.

2.50.2/5.

## INFLUENZA MASKS FREE OF CHARGE.

ALSO FREE SERUM TREATMENT IN JAPAN.

A recent issue of the *Japan Advertiser* says:—

The great rapidity and virulence with which the influenza epidemic has been spreading in Tokyo during the last week or so and the increasing rate of mortality, have alarmed the municipal authorities who have decided to adopt every measure calculated to be effective in combating the further spread of the disease.

The municipality proposes to give serum treatment to 150,000 people free of charge and the necessity of wearing masks and other preventive measures will be impressed on the people by means of the distribution of circulars and of cinema shows. The free serum treatment will be commenced in various parts of the city from January 16th and it is also proposed to give serum treatment to all the school children in Tokyo numbering 250,000.

The health authorities are said to be considering making the use of masks compulsory in the street cars, trains and other crowded places. The police authorities have decided to distribute masks free of charge among the residents of the slums.

## TRADE IN CHINA.

BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS.

In the course of an article on the future of American Trade in China, the Vice-President of the Paris Union Banking Corporation (Mr. F. T. Aspin) says:—

Prior to the war England was for years the purveyor to the Orient. Her goods and her business houses are firmly entrenched in the Far Eastern markets and are well liked. It is, therefore, but a question of time, despite the dictation of commercial politics before she has recovered from her temporary inaction. Her industries, once more adjusted to the requirements of peace, will begin active campaigning to sell her goods in the world's markets. It is but a short period at most before American goods and manufacturers will be forced to meet the severest kind of competition.

## CHINA'S SALT REVENUE.

OVER \$30,000,000 IN 1919.

The net salt revenue, after meeting administrative expenses, paid into the group banks during 1919 amounted to \$30,000,000 an increase of \$9,070,000 over 1918. All obligations secured on the salt revenue were fully met and the surplus released to the Chinese Government amounted to \$75,213,449, including the contribution of \$3,203,758 received from the Maritime Customs. Of this amount, however, some 28 millions represent sums either retained locally or appropriated by the provincial authorities or military commanders.

## THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, Hongkong, in their circular dated yesterday say:—

During the first part of the interval, since the 11th inst. our yarn market had remained quiet, with a further decline of \$1 to \$4 per bale, but latterly a good inquiry in 10s and 12s superior grades improved the rates, in these two counts and business has passed in 4,000 bales at an advance of \$2 to \$4 per bale. Demand in 20s yarn had been insignificant during the whole interval. In view of the recent more serious news of Mills and Docks Hands Strikes in Bombay together with the very sudden fall in rupee exchange, foreign holders are demanding higher prices and are a sharp firm. Total sales 4,000 bales; untold stock 8,000 bales; uncleaned 18,000 bales. Shanghai reports a general improvement with moderate business passing. Imports in Japanese Yarn have entirely stopped.

## SPORT.

### CRICKET.

WILTSHIRES BEAT R.G.A.

For the first time this season the R.G.A. suffered defeat at the hands of the Wiltshires. Scoring on both sides was consistent and steady, and the game was won by a matter of seventeen runs. Scores:—

WILTSHIRES.	
Lt. Beaven, c Mann, b Oliver	20
Major Timmis, b Oliver	15
Pte. Harris, run out	13
Captain Hooper, std. Talford, b Oliver	32
Capt. Betts, c Mann, b Oliver	15
Capt. Beaver, c Thornton, b Davies	4
Capt. Blackley, b Talford	3
Sgt. Holdman, c Talford, b Davies	20
Pte. Parton, b Davies	6
Lt. Hannan, c and b Oliver	16
Lt. Donne, not out	4
Extras	10
Total	131

Bowling Analysis.	
O. M. R. W.	
Oliver	18.1 1 53 5
Davies	18 4 58 4

R.G.A.	
Capt. Oliver, c Parton, b Harris	3
Mr. Gur, Talford, b Blackley	38
Cpl. Mann, c Harris, b Parton	28
Capt. Davies, c Hannan	22
Major Bagnall, c Beaver, b Harris	15
Lt. Golding, b Parton	4
Lt. White, b Parton	3
C.S.M. Pragnall, b Harris	6
Lt. Thornton, not out	7
Lt. Butt, c Hooper, b Harris	1
Lt. Jones, b Harris	2
Extras	7
Total	134

Bowling Analysis.	
O. M. R. W.	
Parton	15 0 41 3
Harris	10.4 0 28 5
Hannan	6 0 36 1
Blackley	3 0 22 1

### CIVIL SERVICE v. I.R.C.

The following will represent the Civil Service in a friendly match against the I.R.C. on the ground of the latter, on Saturday next:—A. E. Wood, G. H. Sayer, B. W. Bradbury, R. C. Mitchell, F. Syme Thomson, H. E. Strange, P. T. Lambie, A. W. Grinnett, G. H. Piercy, C. G. Beaven, and W. H. Edmonds.

### HOCKEY.

HONGKONG H.C., 2; GARRISON, 1.

The Hockey Club met a strong team drawn from the Garrison at Happy Valley yesterday, and a very closely contested game was witnessed. The Club lacked Bailton at back, and missed him. W. W. Mackenzie, who took his place, being somewhat slow. The Club was, however, well served by the halves—Mitchell, Martin and Hale—who played an equally strenuous game in offence and in defence. The Club forward line missed Edmonds. Taken altogether, the play of the Club quintette, yesterday was not convincing. The Garrison team was obviously not as strong as it might have been. The forwards, of whom Larkom was, as usual, the most conspicuous, lacked that knowledge of each other's play that is so necessary in hockey. Gallagher and Scouler in the half line and Coles at back played a very fine game indeed. The military goalkeeper saved his side from a heavy defeat.

The speedy Club forwards set a hot pace right from the commencement of the game. The ball was taken to the soldiers' territory, where Coles and his partner were hard put to prevent scoring. The Club front line were rushing so strenuously that practically the whole of the military team went into the defence. Gleny, Bragg and MacKenzie were the best of the Garrison forwards. It is but a short period at most before American goods and manufacturers will be forced to meet the severest kind of competition.

When the soldiers rushed, they scored a goal somewhat unexpectedly. The referee did not notice that Knight was standing outside. Knight centred from outside left to Larkom, who gave it in the nick of time, to the inside right. The latter, unmarked, shot high into the net from close in, giving Jones no chance. The Club were on the aggressive after this, and again Sim and Mackenzie missed possible chances of scoring. The goal-keeper stopped at least one magnificent shot from Bragg. The soldiers made several more incursions into Club territory, but Hickling and Mackenzie were able to keep them off. A corner was once conceded against the Club, and the Club, getting away with the ball, scored an equaliser. Evans ran the ball down to the goal and passed to Brand. The chance was too easy to be missed. During the remainder of the game, each side rushed alternately, the Club having decidedly the better of the exchanges. There was no more scoring and the interval found matters even.

The Club scored a goal soon after the second half started. Evans ran the ball down the left, and centred strongly. The ball went across the field to Brand, who centred again. This time Mackenzie was in position, and as soon as Coles stopped the ball for him, he banged it into the net from close in. After this, it was, but natural that the Staff forwards should endeavour to score. Gallagher, at centre half, initiated more than one attack which as if they would make use of, but the Club halves played as well as they should ordinarily. The Club had the better of the game in the second half, and it was their own fault they did not score. Both Sim and Bragg were selfish. They must learn to get rid of the ball sooner. Brand, on the outside right, was making a bevy of mistakes, but made up for these by some very accurate centres. Evans and Mackenzie played the forwards played correct hockey. The military goalkeeper saved several fine shots. In the last few seconds of play, Evans moved an easy chance. The game ended in a win for the Club by two goals to one.



**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WEST POINT.**

FOURTY-TWO PERSONS KNOWN TO BE KILLED.

ABOUT 30 BELIEVED TO BE BURIED IN DEBRIS.

OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE.

One of the most destructive fires the Colony has experienced in recent years broke out at midnight on Tuesday, at No. 20, Praya West, Kennedy Town, used as godowns and dwelling-houses for coolies, and spread right up to No. 32A. At least forty-two persons were killed as a result of a floor collapsing, while rumours has it, that about thirty more are buried underneath the debris. The damage, a good portion of which is covered by insurance, is estimated at over a million and a quarter dollars.

**HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.**

It is not definitely known how the fire originated, but it is believed to have commenced on the ground floor of No. 20, which was used by the South China Commercial Company for the storage of human hair and pig bristles, matting, different kinds of metals, tallow and Chinese medicine. A watchman on duty noticed flames in the building and raised an alarm, ringing up the Fire Brigade station and the Police. The inflammable nature of the goods, however, caused the flames to spread and with a strong wind blowing in a westerly direction, the whole block of buildings, numbering over eight three-storied houses, was in a very few minutes, a mass of flames. By the time the Brigade, which was commanded by the Captain-Superintendent of Police, arrived, the fire had obtained such a hold on the building that the fire-fighters experienced the utmost difficulty in approaching the buildings. The second floors of houses Nos. 29 and 32A were used by coolies as dwellings, and the sparks from the burning building were continually playing on them.

**PEOPLE IMPRISONED IN BUILDING.**

There were over one hundred people in the building, men, women and children, and the natural consequence was that a panic ensued. When the fire appeared to be enveloping No. 29, the people rushed out to the second floor of No. 32A, to escape by means of the staircase. Considerable confusion was the result, and figures were seen rushing hither and thither in their efforts to escape. The cries of the prisoners were mingled with those of the relatives watching in the street below. Those in No. 32A managed to gain the staircase, when the crush became so great that the staircase collapsed, taking with it all the people who were attempting to get down to the street. Assistance was immediately rendered and the first five who were picked up were removed to the hospital, but succumbed on the way. Over thirty-seven dead bodies were subsequently rescued and taken to the mortuary, but it was impossible to rescue the others, as, by this time, the fire had enveloped the building.

**FIGHTING THE FLAMES.**

For over six hours the fight was raging between the two elements, water and fire, and everything that human ingenuity could possibly perform was done. The flames, however, simply rose higher and higher. Hoses were applied from every conceivable angle, while fire-floats poured a continual stream of water which deluged the buildings. Finding their efforts futile the fire-men turned their attention to the adjoining buildings, just behind the doomed block. As there appeared to be a danger of the flames spreading to this block all the people, clad only in their night attire, were immediately bundled out into the street. It was a wise step, for few minutes later the back portion of the building caught fire, but the flames were got under control before any material damage was done.

At about 7 a.m. yesterday, the fire had burned itself out, leaving the gutted and charred remains of what was once an imposing structure of godowns.

**SCENE YESTERDAY MORNING.**

Well into the morning yesterday the fire-men were still playing water on portions of the building which were still smouldering. The upper storeys of three buildings were completely gutted out, and the roofs had collapsed. Bags of rice stacked in the ground floor, were scattered all over the place, damaged both by water and fire. Thousands of people were viewing the damage, while the Sanitary Department coolies were busy, seeking dead bodies. At the Victoria mortuary, which the dead bodies had been conveyed, the scene was indescribable. Relatives of the deceased persons were gathered round in parties, weeping at the losses they had.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**LADIES' RECREATION CLUB. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.**

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Recreation Club was held in the City Hall, yesterday, Mr. R. Hancock presiding, supported by the members of the Committee. Lady Rees Davies (President), and Miss Moxon (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said: "The balance at credit is \$235.78 only, as compared with \$729.40 on December 31st, 1918. The total expenditure was some \$700 more than last year." This is accounted for by repairs to the asphalt courts, which have had a fresh coat of wash put on, and all cracks filled in. The grass courts have also been re-turfed and new chintzes have been put in the ladies' room upstairs. Subscriptions have fallen off to the extent of some \$170, whilst entrance fees are up \$75. There is an item of \$45.05, amount received from the Ladies' Rifle Association, which perhaps needs some explanation. During the year your committee were approached by the L.R.A. to amalgamate, and after due consideration it was agreed to take over the Club, which brought it to the above sum of \$45.05. It was thought that Miss Loureiro would be able to run this part of the Club, but unfortunately she has been unable to do so, and it is hoped the incoming Committee will be able to undertake the duties. There is practically no expense incurred by the L.R.C. by their action in the matter. There is, as far as can be seen at present, no extraordinary expenditure in view this year. Lady Rees Davies, your President, and several other members of the Committee are leaving the Colony shortly on a holiday and it will be necessary to elect practically a new committee.

The report and statement of accounts were passed on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mrs. Wakeman.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Mrs. Jordan.  
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Digby.  
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Woodcock.  
Committee: Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Jenkin, Mrs. Mitchell.

sustained. Every now and then some were allowed into the mortuary to identify a relative or friend and the moans which issued forth told the outside world that a particular body had been identified. It was a pathetic sight, none which brought forth tears from the spectators.

**THE FIRE-FIGHTERS.**

A word of praise is due to Inspector Macdonald of No. 7 Station and his assistants for their indefatigable labours in connection with the fire. The whole night long they assisted the firemen in trying to extinguish the conflagration and collect the dead and wounded. The firemen, always ready and eager to serve the community, exerted themselves to the utmost, and several of them were at times in danger of being engulfed in the flames. Never flinching, and with the courage born of similar experiences, they, with Superintendent Lane, carried on the fight for hours and hours continuing it till late yesterday evening.

**DETAILS AND DAMAGE.**

The block of buildings consist of eight four-storied houses, and with the goods in them, the value is estimated at \$1,950,000. The fire broke out on the ground floor of No. 20 used by the South China Commercial Company for the storage of various goods and spread through all the blocks. The first and ground floors of No. 26 and the first floors of 27 to 31 inclusive were used as rice godowns by the Kwang Hang Hong Co. of 69A, Bonham Strand. The ground and first floors of No. 32 and 32A were used as rice godowns by the Tung Ying rice firm of Connaught Road West. The second and third floors of Nos. 32 and 32A were used as dwellings by the fohs. A fire occurred in adjoining premises in 1918, when over \$100,000 damage was done. Godown No. 26 was last opened on Jan. 31st. The damage on the ground floor of No. 26 is estimated at \$30,000 and was covered by insurance in the M.B.K. for \$40,000. In the Kwang Hang Hong godowns were stored over 60,000 bags of rice and this is covered by insurance in fourteen companies to the value of over \$650,000. The Tung Yick Godown had over 7,000 bags of rice and was insured at \$100,000. There was other damage, but details are at present unknown.

**FURTHER PARTICULARS.**

Further particulars of the fire, gleaned from an eye-witness, were to the effect that when the conflagration commenced the people in the dwellings immediately rushed out, panic-stricken. They tried to descend to the ground floor, and finding their way partially cut off, many climbed on to the roof of the building. In the confusion which ensued some either fell off the building or were pushed down by others in an effort to make their escape. The whole place was alive with excitement, and when the Fire Brigade arrived a few of those on the roof were brought back to safety. It was impossible for the firemen to reach those on the second floor, but they might have escaped if a panic had not started.

**UNION CHURCH.****ANNUAL MEETING OF SEAT-HOLDERS.**

The annual meeting of the seatholders of the Union Church was held last night at the Church Hall. Mr. J. Mitchell presided over a fairly large attendance.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the report and balance-sheet be adopted, said: "I am pleased to say that this has been a record year in the Church's history. When our pastor first made the suggestion that something should be done to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the starting of this Church the Committee was pleased to agree with his proposals, and it is due to him that we are in the splendid position of having such a magnificent fund for the benefit of the future seatholders of the Union Church. We are grateful to those who before us built such a fine Church and other premises, and we are glad to have been able to do our duty in providing a fund, the interest of which will bring in sufficient to pay all our expenses. We lost last year a number of seatholders which accounts for the reduction in receipts, but we hope new residents will soon come and fill up the vacancies. We appeal to every attendee to give as generously as possible to the weekly offerings, so that our accounts at the end of this year may be still more satisfactory. As you are aware our pastor will be going on leave this summer, and I am sure you all join with me in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie a very good holiday. Before I sit down I wish to refer to the absence of our friend Mr. Mackenzie. He has long taken an active interest in all the Church's work, and we miss him to-night and trust that he may soon recover and be strong and well again. (Applause.)"

Mr. C. C. HICKLING, in seconding, said that on looking at the accounts they would find that on the expenditure side the money had been saved with the exception of up-keep. The fabric of the Church had been renovated, and the organ had been attended to. There was a deficit, however, on the year's working due to the decrease in seat rents and to the falling off of the weekly offerings. He appealed to the members of the congregation to help the Church by increasing their offerings. He paid a tribute to the pastor for the suggestion relating to the Centenary Fund, and said that it was the Minister's duty to optimistically carry it through. (Applause.)

The report and statement of accounts were then adopted.

The CHAIRMAN paid a tribute to the work of Messrs. E. Banfield Caley (Hon. Secretary) and C. C. Hickling (Hon. Treasurer), who, he said, had worked earnestly on behalf of the Church. The following office-bearers were then elected:

Trustees: Mr. J. McCubbin, Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Shaw, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. C. Hickling. Committee of Management: J. L. McPherson, J. Mitchell, A. Stevenson, D. McNeill, Dr. Templeton, J. Rodger, E. B. Dovey, and J. McCubbin.

Ladies' Committee: Messdames J. Chapman, J. McCubbin, C. C. Hickling, J. Mitchell, J. C. Macdonald, A. Jibson, D. Templeton, J. McNeil, E. B. Dovey, J. Macdonald, A. Stevenson and J. Craig.

**THE REPORT.**

The following was the report for the year 1919: "The Treasurer's statement shows that this year the excess of expenditure over income amounted to \$180.69, and the total deficiency on current account is thereby increased to \$1,616.03. Seat rents and Weekly Offerings have both declined during the year, the falling off being \$340.50 and \$360.88 respectively. The exterior of Church and Buildings have been renovated, this item being mainly responsible for the heavy amount debited to repairs. Acting upon a suggestion put forward by the Pastor, the Committee decided to establish a fund, in commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of the Church, mainly to provide for recurring expenses in connection with Pastoral furloughs and changes. This has been styled 'The Three Quarter Century Fund' and the success it has already attained is distinctly gratifying. As will be seen from the accounts the amount of \$14,980.91 has been received; receipts since the end of the year amount to \$1,915.00, which, with outstanding promise of \$545.00, brings the total up to \$17,440.91. Your Committee has decided not to encroach on this Capital for any of the special furlough expenses which will be incurred during 1920, but to secure the maximum benefit to the Church by investing the whole amount so generously donated. Investments have been made accordingly, on what we trust you will consider favourable terms. The 1920 furlough expenses will be met, in part, by the amount at credit of the Pastoral Reserve Fund, the balance being raised by a special temporary overdraft on the Three Quarter Century Fund. Your attention is directed to the necessity for maintaining the regular annual income of the Church, which, it should be noted, is in no way benefited by 'The Three Quarter Century Fund.' It is hoped that the income derived from Seat Rents and Weekly Offerings, particularly the latter, will show a substantial increase during 1920."

**75th ANNIVERSARY.**

As the year 1919 marked the 75th Anniversary of the founding of this Church it was decided to celebrate the event with special services. These were conducted on November 18th, by the Pastor, and on November 23rd, by Dr. G. H. Bondfield. A Racial was given in mid-week by our Organist and a social Re-union was held on Monday, 24th November, when addresses were given by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), Rev. C. Gimblett (Wesleyan), Dr. Poyser (U.M.S.), Dr. Bondfield and Dr. Wan Man Kai.

**PASTORATE.**

Endeavours to find local supplies for the pulpit during the absence of the Rev. J. K. Macdonald proved unsatisfactory, and an invitation was sent to the Rev. G. J. Williams, Pastor of the Church, 1894-1902, to occupy the Pastorate during Mr. Macdonald's furlough. Mr. Williams has been much engaged of late in administrative work for the London Missionary Society in Australasia, but being due for a holiday, has been able to accept of the consent of his Directors to accede to our proposal. It is hoped that he will arrive during May and stay for a period of from 6 to 9 months.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**OBITUARY.****MISS MARGARET ELIZABETH GOGGIN.**

We regret to record the death, from cerebro-spinal fever, of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Goggin, which took place yesterday morning at the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, after about a week's illness. Miss Goggin, who was a daughter of the late Captain F. W. Goggin, had lived in the Colony practically all her life. She was for some years an assistant mistress at the Diocesan Boys' School and for the past two or three years had filled the position of matron. She leaves an aged mother and a brother to mourn her loss.

**MR. C. H. KING OF SHANGHAI.**

Mr. C. H. King, who had been intimately associated with Shanghai for nearly 50 years, died at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, last week, after a short illness. He first came to Shanghai in 1876, then joining Messrs. Brand Bros. He remained with that firm until 1899, in which year he joined Messrs. Dodwell & Co., being transferred to their London branch in 1906. In February of last year he retired from business, and in November returned to Shanghai accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. T. H. Hutchison.

**MR. E. KEMPFFER.**

The death of still another of Shanghai's old and much respected residents, Mr. Edmund Kempffer, on January 23rd, at San Francisco, is announced. Mr. Kempffer first came to Shanghai in 1902 and for the last 12 years was manager of the British Cigarette Company, succeeding Mr. H. A. Kerley as chairman of the board of directors of that company some years ago. He left Shanghai for the United States on account of his health on December 5th last year. Mr. Kempffer was of British birth, being born in Newcastle, Quebec, Canada, on February 14th, 1861; but he early became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He first entered the service of the British Cigarette Company in the capacity of accountant. Mr. Kempffer was deeply interested in the welfare of the Red Cross movement and was for some time treasurer of the Shanghai American Red Cross. He was an active worker in many civic matters, was a member of the Special Constabulary, and of the American School Campaign Fund. He was also a member of the several local clubs.

**COLONEL JOHN WARD'S REVELATIONS.**

Colonel John Ward, M.P., we learn from an exchange, relates that Admiral Kolchak and his council had such confidence in him that they put before him documents that were "simply astounding." "To my own knowledge," Colonel Ward declared, "one, Power was prepared to undertake the task of securing order in Russia; the other, was only given absolute possession of 50 miles square of a particular region in the North Ural territory. She even promised that if she could get hold of another concession which involved merely a small part of Siberia she would undertake to frank the entire debt of Russia, old and new." The concession in the North Urals we may conjecture to have been concerned with platinum. The other one, it would be safe to wager on long odds, is Vitimsk. It would not be very difficult to guess which Power made the offer. Vitimsk, by the way, is east of Bafkal, and Bafkal is the prescribed limit for Bolshevism to extend its sway. Perhaps these two concessions that did not materialise help to explain why Admiral Kolchak was never "recognised." What all this intrigue has to do with the pacific settlement of Russia it would puzzle anybody to guess.—*Japan Chronicle.*

**OUTWARD BILLS INTEREST UP.**

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank informed the Shanghai papers last week that they had received a telegram from their London Office stating that at a meeting of the Exchange Banks it was agreed to raise the rate of interest on all outward interest bills to seven per cent. per annum from February 2nd next. The Bank are also in receipt of a wire from their New York Office advising that the rate of interest on outward remittances will be raised to eight per cent. per annum from February 2nd.

Persistent damp weather last Summer made it appear desirable to raise a portion of the Organ away from the ground. This was done at a cost of \$225.00; and it is expected there will be no further major expense for some considerable time. The renovation foreboded in the last report was accomplished, in October and the property generally is now in excellent condition, with the exception of the Mahse which requires attention. The Ladies Committee has continued its pleasing work of providing flowers weekly, and the Working Party, having concluded the work for War Charities, is now engaged in preparing for a sale of work for the Church's funds. The Sunday Schools were conducted in the Spring by Mr. R. Bennett Webb at Kennedy Road and Mr. J. L. McPherson at Quarry Bay and in the Autumn, by Mr. McPherson and Mr. P. D. Wilson respectively. The British and Foreign Bible Society's donations have been collected by Mrs. J. W. C. Bonner who received \$317 and this with \$55.31 Church Offerings amounted to \$372.31. The Christian Endeavour Society continues to meet weekly on Friday evenings in the Lecture Hall, and though attendance are not large, helpful meetings result. The New Territories Evangelisation Society still finds much encouragement in the work which is carried on under the superintendence of the Rev. H. R. Wells, the details of which have been recorded quarterly in the Church Record.

**LANE, CRAWFORD**

& COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

**LINCOLN & BENNETT**

HAND-MADE FELT HATS

NEW SHAPES IN

BOWLERS

FOR THE RACES

SOFT FELTS  
IN THE  
LATEST STYLES  
AND COLOURS

\$7.50 TO \$10.00



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Just received from U.S.A., a new shipment of Typewriters—different models.

Inspection cordially invited by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

**NEW ENGLISH RECORDS**

JUST RECEIVED

"WHO'S HOOPER?"

SELECTIONS AND SONGS.

"BRAN PIE"

SELECTIONS AND SONGS.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.,

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP),

16, Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 1322.

**Powell Ltd**

TELEPHONE 144

**OUR ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE**

will commence on Monday, February 2nd, for three days only.

**Ladies**

Winter Coats, Costumes, Gollers,  
Evening Cloaks, & Gowns, Fur Sets  
25% Discounts.

Great Bargains in the Children's Department.

**LADIES' SHOE DEPARTMENT.**

Last Season's Stock at prices regardless of Cost. A special opportunity for patrons requiring small sizes.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## R. A. O. B.

THE "HARRY BRETTILL" LODGE  
assembles every TUESDAY in the  
R. A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, at 7.30 P.M.  
All Buffs cordially invited.

359

## LOST.

LOST from No. 18, Shelly Street, BULL  
TERRIER BITCH. Answers name of  
Molly. Finder will be rewarded returning  
same.

360

## OFFICES TO LET.

## HONGKONG HOTEL MANSIONS.

Apply—  
"TRANSAMERICA" TRADING CO.,  
Hongkong Hotel Mansions.

361

## TO LET.

BURNBANK, Shaikwan Road, \$70.00  
per month.  
Apply—  
C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

363

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY  
(British Section).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
commencing from this date and until  
further notice the Train at present advertised  
to leave Kowloon at 12.01 P.M. on SATUR-  
DAY only, will run on all ordinary week  
days, returning from Shum Chun at 5.04 P.M.  
By Order

H. P. WINSLOW,

Kowloon, February 5th, 1920.

365

## THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911.

## THE CHINA OVERSEAS COMPANY,

## LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

IN pursuance of Section 181 of the Com-  
panies Ordinance 1911 notice is hereby  
given that a MEETING OF THE CREDITORS  
of the above-named Company will be held at  
No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Victoria,  
Hongkong, at 11.00 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the  
11th day of FEBRUARY, 1920.

Notice is also hereby given that the  
Creditors of the above-named Company are  
required on or before the 11th day of  
February, 1920, to send in their names and  
addresses and particulars of their debts and  
claims to the undersigned at No. 16, Queen's  
Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid, and if so  
required by a notice in writing from the  
undersigned are to come in and prove their  
said debts and claims at such time and place  
as shall be specified in such notice or in  
default thereof they shall be excluded from  
any distribution which may be made before  
such debts are proved.

雷振周 (LUI CHEN CHAU),

Liquidator.

Hongkong, February 3rd, 1920.

366

HONGKONG BOXING  
ASSOCIATION.

RESIDENT—His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs,  
K.C.M.G., Governor.  
CHAIRMAN—His Honour Sir William Rees  
Davies, K.C., Chief Justice.

## THIRD TOURNAMENT.

At "The Ring" Volunteer Headquarters  
Parade Ground (adj. J. King Lower Peak Tram  
Station). Specially constructed Matched,  
capable of holding 2,000.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1920,

at 9.15 P.M.

1-20 ROUND CONTEST FOR THE WELTER-  
WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY,  
AND THE MOUNTED POLICE RESERVE  
BELT.  
Between Sergt. "Sky" Kerrison,  
R.N.Y.P. (Holder),  
And Stoker Eddie Walters, H.M.S.  
"Hawkins" (Challenger).

2-15 ROUND CONTEST FOR THE MIDDLE-  
WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY,  
AND THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"  
BELT.  
Between Pte. J. H. Mason, R.M.L.I.,  
H.M.S. "Hawkins",  
And C.E.R.A. Lee, H.M.S. "Ambrose".

3-6 ROUND CONTEST FOR THE AMATEUR  
LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE  
COLONY.  
Between Young Maher, ex-Driver,  
R.G.A. (Holder),  
And Sergt. Ward, R.N.Y.P.  
(Challenger).

4-6 ROUND MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST.  
Between E. R. A. Sergeant, H.M.S.  
"Ambrose",  
And Seaman Willoughby, H.M.S.  
"Hawkins".

5-6 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST.  
Between Ship's Cook North, H.M.S.  
"Carfield",  
And Corporal Cook, R.M.L.I., H.M.S.  
"Hawkins".

6-6 ROUND FEATHERWEIGHT CONTEST.  
Between Seaman Webb, H.M.S.  
"Ambrose",  
And Seaman Deonhart, H.M.S.  
"Hawkins".

Prizes—Reserved, \$5. (Ringside raised

seats) and \$3. (Ringside Ground level

seats). Unreserved, \$1.

DOORS OPEN at 8.30 P.M.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, Mem-

## INTIMATIONS

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILD-  
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the  
THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this  
Company will be held at the Company's  
Offices, Victoria Building, on THURSDAY,  
FEBRUARY 5th, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon for  
the purpose of receiving the Report of  
Directors together with Statement of  
Accounts for the year ending 31st December  
1919.

The REGISTRAR OF SHARES of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 24th  
January to Thursday, 5th February 1920  
(both days inclusive), during which period  
no TRANSFER OF SHARES can be  
Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE  
Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY  
Co., Ltd.,  
General Agents for the  
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, January 31st, 1920.

283

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
above-named Company will be CLOSED  
from FRIDAY, the 5th day of February,  
1920 to MONDAY, the 15th day of February,  
1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1920.  
By Order of the Board,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

328

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will  
be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL  
& Co., LIMITED on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9th,  
1920, at 11.00 A.M. for the purpose of re-  
ceiving the report of the General Managers  
together with a Statement of Accounts to  
31st December, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 9th  
February, 1920, both days inclusive.  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 27th, 1920.

315

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDINARY  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the  
Company will be held at the Office of the  
Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUES-  
DAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1920, at 12 o'clock  
Noon, for the purpose of receiving a State-  
ment of the Directors together with a Statement  
of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and  
electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from January 27th to  
February 10th, 1920, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13th, 1920.

341

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND  
FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the ORDINARY ANNUAL  
GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in this Company will be held at  
the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on WED-  
NESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1920, at Noon,  
for the purpose of receiving the Report of  
the Directors together with a Statement of  
Accounts for the year ending December 31st,  
1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from February 11th to  
February 15th, both days inclusive, during  
which period no Transfer of Shares can be  
Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, February 2nd, 1920.

347

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATES Nos. 1845 and 3635 for 2  
and 1 old silver shares Nos. 10949/10950  
and 10128 respectively standing in the books of  
the society in the name of EDWARD WILLIAM  
MAYLAND of YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, have been  
declared LOST and if at the expiration of  
one month from the date hereof the above  
documents be not forthcoming the same will  
be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

C. P. HAY,  
Deputy General Manager.  
Hongkong, January 13th, 1920.

347

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Haiphong &amp; Hankow Roads

Tel. 2.2. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway  
station. This Hotel has just been  
completely renovated and refurbished in  
new up-to-date in every respect and under  
English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of  
the proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on

Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY,

Proprietor.

77

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

LADY travelling to London with three  
Children ages 4, 3, 2 years and 6  
months, by s.s. "NAGATA" on February 15th,  
from Hongkong, wishes to communicate with  
lady passenger who would be willing to  
assist with Children on voyage. Offer 10/-  
per day.  
Reply immediately—Box No. 332.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

333

## KORE CLUB.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post  
of Resident Secretary—STEWART.  
Furnished House, Light and Heat provided.  
Applications stating Salary required should  
be addressed to the Honorary Secretary.  
References necessary. Duties to commence  
end of March.

306

## TO LET.

OFFICE premises, Queen's Road Central.  
Apply—  
"A.B.C."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

246

## TO LET.

A GODOWN at Yau-mai.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-  
TION CO., LTD.

1307

## TO LET.

4-ROOMED FLAT, top of Prince's Build-  
ing, Fully Furnished, from April 1st, to  
October 31st, 1920.  
For full particulars apply to—  
GILMAN & CO., LTD.

287

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

68

## FOR SALE.

SMALL 5-Roomed semi-detached House  
at Magazine Gap. Excellent state of  
repair. Tiled Kitchen, good Dining Room  
and Servants' Quarters. Bath Room fitted  
with Geyser, Porcelain Baths and Basin.  
Garden about 4,000 sq. feet. Price \$17,000.  
Mortgage arranged if desired.  
Apply—  
Box No. 188,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

188

## FOR SALE.

SUPER SIX FIVE SEATER MAC-  
LOUGHLIN MOTOR CAR, upholstered  
in real leather, all latest improvements and  
in splendid condition. Possession March 1st,  
owner leaving Colony.  
Apply—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings.

244

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAM N,  
CANTON.

FOR SALE—LOT No. 62, immediately  
behind the Russian Consulate, with an  
area of 12,645 square feet, measuring 90 x  
140 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent  
to Western Exit leading to Coast Boat  
berths, Shamshui Railway and Grand Trunk  
Line to Hankow, now in construction.  
Apply to—  
HERBERT DENT & Co.

325

THE PENINSULAR AND  
ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, CEYLON  
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-  
RANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for  
Bavarian, American, Continental,  
and South African Ports.

Homebound Mail Steamer  
"DILWARA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be  
despatched from this port about FEBRUARY  
16th, 1920, taking Cargo for the above Ports.  
Passenger accommodation in the connecting  
vessel if available, secured before departure  
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France  
and London (under arrangement) will be  
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to  
Bombay and there transhipped to the  
on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and  
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until  
12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents  
and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,  
Apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,  
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Post Box 114,  
22 Des Voeux Road Central.

## INTIMATION



## GIN.

We are agents for and hold

stocks of the following well-known

Gins—

## BURNETT'S

## OLD TOM.

## BURNETT'S

## DRY.

## GILBEY'S

## OLD TOM.

## GILBEY'S

## DRY.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

## LIMITED.

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 618

11

## DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—At Shanghai, on January

28th, KATHLEEN AUGUSTA, widow of

the late ROBERT CAMPBELL.

FRASER—At Kobe, on January 18th,

PETER FRASER, a native of Grantown,

Scotland, aged 49.

KING—At Shanghai, on January 28th,

CHARLES HENRY KING, aged 68.

RICO-REMEDIOS—At Shanghai, on Janu-  
ary 28th, JOSE RICO-REMEDIOS,  
(formerly of Messrs. Jardine, Mathe-  
son & Co.'s Insurance Department),  
aged 34 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 5th, 1920.

## THE COLLAPSE IN SIBERIA.

If the cables we have published during  
the past few days, particularly those  
summarising the reports made by the  
Harbin correspondent of *The Times*, pre-  
sent an accurate view of the situation in  
Siberia, we may well suppose that the  
Japanese Government's policy will be con-  
siderably influenced by such thoughts as  
we ventured to express on the subject in  
these columns a few days ago. We have  
had the sensational news that the whole  
country is now Bolshevik, that numbers  
of troops who have been fighting the  
Bolsheviks for so long are throwing in  
their lot with the Bolsheviks; that the  
Czechs, numbering about 15,000, in order  
to escape annihilation, surrendered  
Admiral KOLCHAK to the Bolsheviks;  
and that SEMENOV's force has been  
reduced, by desertion, to some 2,000  
Cossacks, who, apparently, have now  
been disarmed by the Czechs. The Bol-  
sheviks, *The Times* correspondent reports,  
are everywhere getting the upper hand,  
and practically the whole population of  
Siberia is ready to accept Bolshevism.

The general character of the news  
emanating from Siberia for some weeks  
past has prepared those who have been  
closely watching events for some such  
development as this, and it explains the  
vacillating policies of the Allied Govern-  
ments in regard to the question of inter-  
vention. How these developments will  
affect the Japanese plans in Siberia must  
remain to be seen. Presumably Japan  
has been counting upon the active co-  
operation and support of Russian politi-  
cal and military organisations on which

it is evident she can count no longer.  
These forces always were more or less  
unreliable. The misfortunes of KOL-  
CHAK's armies resulted mainly from the  
fact that the standard of moral and dis-  
cipline was seldom, if ever, as high as  
it should have been, and as time passed  
foreign observers were agreed that it was  
going from bad to worse. A British  
Officer explained it by saying that  
it is impossible to establish proper  
discipline in an army unless disci-  
pline exists in the nation itself. The  
installation of discipline into our own

hastily-raised new armies, after the out-  
break of war, was rendered compara-  
tively simple by the fact that we had a very  
fair standard of national discipline. In  
the Russian armies in Siberia "astound-  
ing things" have occurred, due to the  
general feeling of insecurity, a feeling  
that the masters of to-day may be the  
servants of to-morrow, a feeling which is  
the natural outcome of what Russia has  
undergone in the last few years. "This  
feeling," the British officer went on to  
say, "expresses itself in a tendency for  
all, except the very best men, to relax  
their normal standards of effort for a  
common cause and for everyday probity  
and single-mindedness. We frequently  
find cases of the custodians of law and  
order, the police and the troops, indulg-  
ing in plundering of peasant and others  
whom they have been sent out to protect  
against the numerous small bands of rob-  
bers who still infest Siberia. The most  
glaring cases of bribery and corruption  
continue unchecked, as a result of the  
general slack feeling of *laissez faire* which  
prevails." We can scarcely be surprised  
in these circumstances that the collapse  
has come, but there is no evidence that  
it means the triumph of superior virtue.

Among the factors which doubtless count  
in preparing the population of Siberia  
to accept Bolshevism, general war-weari-  
ness is perhaps the most important; and  
judging from the character of recent  
Russian comments on Japanese policy in  
Siberia it may be concluded that a cer-  
tain suspicion and distrust of Japan has  
contributed not a little to what is now  
described as the attitude of the popula-  
tion of Siberia generally towards  
Bolshevism.

Wiseman's announce a Tea Dance for  
to-day.

One case of enteric fever was reported  
in the Colony on Tuesday.

The Kobe Pier Co. made a profit last  
year amounting to Yen 1,336,674. A  
dividend of 25 per cent. has been de-  
clared.

The Bill to provide for the establish-  
ment of a Volunteer Force comes up for  
second reading at the Legislative Council  
to-day.

A tram service throughout Hankow is  
contemplated by a group of enterprising  
Chinese. The company is to float  
\$4,000,000 capital.

A secret report is said to have reached  
Peking, to the effect that a Soviet is  
being organized at Irkutsk preparatory  
to carrying on propaganda in the Far  
East.

"Cash Booking Only" has been order-  
ed for the Boxing Association's third  
Tournament. This is at the request of  
Messrs. Moutrie, who have the booking  
arrangements in hand.

The Shanghai Electric Construction  
Co., Ltd. announces a second interim  
dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. (12/-  
per share) less income tax, in respect of  
the year ended December 31st.

Professor G. W. Ferguson, M.A. de-  
livered an interesting lecture on "Lord  
Dunsany: The Man and his Works" at  
the Helena May Institute yesterday  
evening. Dr. G. P. Jordan presided.

In this week's selection of "Recent  
Shipping and Marine Insurance Deci-  
sions" will be found some interesting  
notes on the much-litigated question of  
the effect of an Admiralty requisition of  
a ship the subject of a charterparty.

Within the past ten months 29 lots of  
perpetual lease property within the  
former Foreign Settlement area at Yoko-  
hama have passed into the hands of  
Japanese. Further lots, belonging to  
Germans, are to be sold to Japanese. The  
*Japan Gazette* says it is stated that the  
perpetual lease lots will not be sold to  
foreigners.

A deputation representing the Con-  
stitutional Reform Association, headed  
by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.,  
waited upon H.E. the Governor yester-  
day for the purpose of learning His  
Excellency's views in regard to the  
resolutions passed by the public meeting  
last year on the subject of Constitutional  
Reform. We understand that the deputa-  
tion was sympathetically received, and  
that a prospect was held out of some  
change being made in the direction  
desired.

A novelty in business enterprise is a  
joint stock company called the "Japan  
Marriage Company," formed to conduct  
the business of acting as agents for matri-  
monial contracts. Among the share-  
holders are Counts Ogasawara and Naka-  
gawa, Baron Sengo, chief priest of the  
Grand Shrine of Izu, the head priests  
of the Zojoji, Ekoin and Densuin tem-  
ples, many well-known businessmen and  
painters as well as representatives of  
about 50 girls' High schools. The shares  
have been almost entirely subscribed.

The Chinese Government has arranged  
to allocate from the returned portion of  
the American Boxer Indemnity a sum of  
\$30,000 for the establishment of a School  
of Oriental Languages. This allocation  
is made subject to the assumption that it  
will not hinder the sending of students to  
America in accordance with the original  
understanding arrived at when the Amer-  
ican Government agreed to return to  
China a portion of the Indemnity. The  
proposed School of Oriental Languages  
will be opened in Peking as soon as prac-  
ticable and will have the aim of instruct-  
ing Chinese in Mongolian, Tibetan and  
the various other tongues spoken by the  
races that are under the Chinese flag. It  
will be a purely Chinese institution, with  
no connections with the North China  
Languages School or similar schools for  
language instruction.

The statistics relating to the storage  
and consumption of water in the Colony  
during January show that 1,355.54  
millions of gallons (as against 1,621.29  
million gallons in January, 1919), were  
in storage at the City and Hill District  
Waterworks and the total consumption  
for 277,800 population (as against 274,200  
in January, 1919, was 192.97 millions of  
gallons (as against 183.10 million gallons  
in January, 1919) giving the consumption  
per head per day of 22.4 gallons (as  
against 21.5 in January, 1919). At the  
Kowloon Waterworks the storage showed  
263.02 millions of gallons (as against  
304.80 in January, 1919) and the total  
consumption 47.29 millions of gallons (as  
against 39.62 million gallons in January,  
1919) for a population of 104,750 (against  
102,950 in January, 1919); giving 14.5  
gallons consumption per head per day  
(as against 12.4 gallons in January,  
1919).

## CANTON NEWS.

February 4th.

## THE MACAO AFFAIR.

The Magistrate of the Heungshan dis-  
trict reports that work on the reclama-  
tion at Chingchow has been stopped. In  
Macao, however, there is still some excite-  
ment, according to Chinese reports, and  
a number of Chinese residents are said to  
be leaving Macao daily.



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE AIR POWER.

## INTERESTING LECTURE BY GENERAL SYKES.

LONDON, February 2nd.

Major-General F. H. Sykes' lecture which was delivered before the Geographical Society was attended by a large and most distinguished company which included H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and official representatives of the Dominions. The President (Sir Francis Younge, husband) said that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was doing Empire work of the greatest importance. He had been successfully endeavouring to put various parts of the Empire on good terms with each other, and he had made himself a very precious Empire asset. He hoped the Prince would learn from the lecture something of how he might in future, possibly, go to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and other parts of the Empire and open Parliaments; and to India to open Durbars.

Major-General Sykes expressed the opinion that if the Empire air power, both Service and civil, were developed and co-ordinated, our air supremacy might in the future be more valuable in assisting to maintain the world's peace than sea supremacy in the past.

Examining air routes Major-General Sykes said that the Egypto-Indian route held out many advantages owing to the great saving of time that was possible compared to sea-voyaging. Similar comment applied to the route from Cairo to Baghdad. South Africa offered potentialities which it was impossible to assess. The long seaboard of the two islands of New Zealand seemed chosen by nature for seaplanes. The practicability of Malta as an intermediate landing ground was now being considered. The lecturer dwelt on the necessity of co-operation by the Post Office. Air mails were the real foundation of the whole system on which Imperial routes must be based. In order to compete successfully in commerce aircraft must aim at completing a journey in one-third of the time taken by other transport.

## EX-GERMAN SHIPS IN BRAZIL REPARATIONS COMMISSION RAISE A QUESTION.

New York, January 29th.

American shipping firms, including the Oriental Company, are seeking to purchase from Brazil the twenty-eight ex-German steamers which were interned in Brazilian ports.

It is understood that the Allied Reparations Commission question the right of Brazil to sell the ex-German ships.

## BRAZIL ACCEPTS AMERICAN OFFER.

Rio Janeiro, January 30th.

The Government states that it has accepted in principle the offer of an American firm to purchase the ex-German ships now in the custody of Brazil, but in accordance with an agreement with France entered into on December 3rd, 1917, the Government offered to France the right of pre-emption on the same terms.

The French Government was unable to reply immediately. Therefore, the Brazilian Government postponed the transaction.

## CABLE COMPANIES INCREASE CAPITAL.

## FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Eastern and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies are both increasing their capital by £1,000,000 each to meet the cost of extending and improving the cable services. The capital will be offered to shareholders at par.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT.

## MR. LANSING SUGGESTS IMPROVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, January 29th.

In his report to the Senate, Mr. Lansing expresses the opinion that the State Department, especially the portion devoted to trade problems, must be completely re-organized.

He urges the establishment of unity of command as regards foreign trade. He urges that the diplomatic and Consular Services be brought closer together and given an interchangeable character, also the promotion of Consulate-General and Diplomatic Secretaries to the grade of Minister, so that the services of trained men may be obtained.

## THE BOMBAY COTTON STRIKE.

## THE OWNERS' TERMS.

BOMBAY, January 29th.

The cotton mill-owners announce that the terms they are prepared to grant to their employees include the reduction of the working day from twelve to ten hours, increased allowances varying from 20 to 40 per cent, and compensation for disablement, but not including payment for the period of the strike.

It is confidently anticipated that the strikers will accept the terms, which are attributed largely to the mediation of the Governor.

## ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD.

## WORKERS STRIKE FOR MORE WAGES.

BOMBAY, January 29th.

Five thousand employees of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard have struck, demanding increased wages and a bonus.

## HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

## SIR CHARLES ELIOT'S SUCCESSOR.

We learn that Sir Edward Denison Ross, Kt., Director of the School of Oriental Studies, London, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Hongkong University in succession to Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., now Ambassador to Japan, and is due to arrive in the Colony in August.

The new Vice-Chancellor was educated at Marlborough, and University College, London. He studied Oriental languages in Paris and Strasbourg and has travelled extensively in Russia, Asia Minor, Central Asia, China and Persia. His career is indicated by the following record: Professor of Persian at the University College, London, 1896-1901; Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah, 1901-11; Officer in charge of Records of Government of India and Assistant Secretary in the Department of Education, 1911-1914; Assistant in Prints and Drawings Department of the British Museum, 1914-16; Keeper of the Stein Antiquities, British Museum, 1914-18.

Sir Denison Ross is a Fellow of the University College, London, and a Fellow of the Calcutta University. He is also a Foreign Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy.

His publications include: The early years of Shah Ismail; The Tarikh-i-Rashida, a history of the Mongols of Central Asia; The Heart of Asia (with Mr. F. Skrine); Life and Times of Omar Khayyam; Introduction to Beckford's Vathek; A Poetical List of Birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese; An Arabic History of Gujarat; The Poems of the Emperor Babur; The Turki and Persian Divans of Bayram Khan; Abu Turab's History of Gujarat; besides contributions to magazines, newspapers and scientific journals. His recreations are given in the reference books as "music, fishing and languages." His clubs are the Athenaeum and White's. He was created a knight in 1915 for valuable services during the war in the War Office. He is a C.I.E., Ph.D., M.B.A.S., and F.A.S.B.

Sir Denison Ross is 49 years of age, and married in 1904. Lady Ross is an accomplished musician, like Sir Denison Ross himself. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Postmaster-General of Hongkong, is a cousin of the new Vice-Chancellor.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL.")

## THE STRAITS DOLLAR.

SINGAPORE, February 3rd.

The new Governor, accompanied by Lady Guillemard, arrived this morning aboard the *Kashmir*. He was ceremonially received.

Replying to addresses of welcome, Sir L. N. Guillemard gave the assurance that there was no intention by the Government to raise the value of the Straits dollar. He also said the immediate danger of another rice shortage was past.

## EIGHT HUNDRED GERMANS.

SHANGHAI, February 2nd.

Eight hundred German repatriates sailed aboard the *Hudson* *Maru*, yesterday, bound for Rotterdam. The majority fought at Tsingtao. The dock presented an animated scene, as the uniforms worn were of a multifarious character.

Another batch of repatriates, comprising the married men and their wives, follow later on another ship.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## FATE OF ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK.

PARIS, January 30th.

It is reported that the Allied representatives in Siberia are energetically endeavouring to induce the Provisional Government of Irkutsk to release Admiral Koltchak and hand him over to them on condition that he promises not to participate further in politics.

The French newspapers are of opinion that no blame can at present be attached to General Janin, but the allegation against him in connection with the arrest of Admiral Koltchak must be cleared up.

General Gaidin, ex-Commander of the Czech Forces in Siberia, in an interview, declared that Admiral Koltchak had become more and more unpopular, owing to his increasing dictatorial manner.

## AMERICANS CAPTURED BY THE BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, January 28th.

A New York telegram to the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune* says that the Bolsheviks in Siberia have captured eight American army engineers and several American Red Cross workers.

## CHINESE LABOURERS.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Chinese in France are being rapidly repatriated from Havre via Canada. Only about 5,000 still remain, awaiting transport.

A British officer attached to the Chinese for the last three years says that their conduct has been praiseworthy. They have done very useful work. He is glad to think that they are returning with a round sum of accumulated wages, for instance one company alone takes 180,000 francs.

## CHINESE MISSION TO DEVASTATED FRANCE.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Hon. Mr. S. T. Sze, brother of the Chinese Minister in London, has arrived in Liverpool aboard the *Empress of France*. He is in charge of a Chinese Government Mission to visit the devastated areas in France, and to study commercial conditions and methods in Britain and the Continent.

## LATE MR. H. R. KINNEAR'S WILL.

LONDON, January 29th.

The late Mr. H. R. Kinneare, formerly of Shanghai, left property valued at £38,652. He bequeathed his books and pamphlets on China to the University of Cambridge.

## ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

ROME, January 28th.

D'Annunzio has telegraphed to Colonel Berlioz, Director-General of Aeronautics, notifying him that it is impossible for him to participate in the Rome to Tokyo flight owing to the non-solution of the Fiume question.

He has chosen Captain Gartinetti, now in Fiume, to take his place. Gartinetti was one of the aviators who flew with D'Annunzio over Vienna during the war.

He is coming from Trieste with Lieut. Tranzarolo, who will also participate in the flight. The other pilots will be Lieut. Bylico, Angiolotto, and Ferrarini. The departure of the five aeroplanes competing in the flight has been delayed to the last moment advisable before the monsoon breaks. It is still being hoped that D'Annunzio will join.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## VICTORIA GAOL.

## QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., is to ask the following questions at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council:—

1.—Is it a fact that the Indians in the Gaol Staff are recruited locally whilst the Indians in the Police are recruited in India? If so, what is the explanation? Will the Government put both Services on the same footing as regards the field for recruiting?

2.—Was Government rice supplied to the prisoners in the gaol during the rice control period last year? Was this rice inferior in quality to the rice which had been previously supplied?

3.—Is the food which prisoners in the gaol refused or were unable to eat added to surplus and sold by the Government? If so, how many pounds of surplus food was so sold during each month in the last six months of the year 1919?

## SHANGHAI'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

## WOODEN HUTS AS A SOLUTION.

Shanghai, like Hongkong, has its Housing Problem. The *N. C. Daily News* of January 31st devotes a couple of columns to the subject of wooden huts as a solution for expensive building. The following paragraph indicates the purpose of the article:—

"We have received a very interesting communication from Mr. J. Ambrose, of Messrs. Probst, Hambury & Co., Ltd., who draws attention to the fact that there is a frame house still standing on a lot in the Leoway quite near the corner of Chaofung Road, which was erected between 50 and 60 years ago and which still appears to be structurally sound. Mr. Ambrose confesses that a house of this class requires more outlay in the way of painting than one built of brick, but against this he estimates that the cost of building, even nowadays, should be 30 per cent. less for a house of timber construction. In America, where wooden houses are very much in vogue, the comparative cost of building is reckoned as being 40 per cent. less than for brick."

## IMPORT OF GOLD INTO INDIA.

The following revised arrangements are announced in London:—

When firms or institutions wish to import gold into India without incurring risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate they may enter into a contract for that purpose with the Controller of Currency, or, in the case of gold to be delivered at Bombay, with the Accountant-General, Bombay. The terms of the contract are as follows: The Government of India will pay for gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time when the contract is entered into. Firms or institutions which take advantage of this arrangement must undertake to ship gold within 30 days of making contract, but failure to ship within 30 days will not operate to make contract void or involve other penalty, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Controller of Currency that delay in shipment was due to no fault of importer.

Gold not ordered from India, but by offices in London or New York for branches or constituents in India, should be contracted for with the India Office, who will be prepared to make similar arrangements.

If no contract is made, gold will be paid for, as before, at the acquisition rate prevailing on the date of shipment on a through bill of lading.

## ITALIAN PROTEST AGAINST SLAV AND GERMAN CREW.

ROME, January 30th.

The *Messaggero* strongly urges the Government to prevent the continuance of the scandalous situation whereby steamers of the Trieste Lloyd going to the Far East have a large percentage of the crew composed of Slavs and Germans. This is injurious to Italian influence and prestige, especially in Japan, whose friendship Italy desires to cultivate.

## NORTH BORNEO CHARTERED COMPANY.

LONDON, January 30th.

Sir West Ridgeway (President) and the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone (Director) of the Chartered Company of British North Borneo, left England yesterday on a tour of inspection for North Borneo.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 30th.

Messrs. Montagu's report of January 29th states that the rise in the price of silver is due to a scanty supply and the strength of the China Exchange and the weakness of the American Exchange.

## CURRENCY AND THE EXCHANGES.

## RESTORING GOLD STANDARD.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE.

The following is the final report to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges after the War, which was appointed in January, 1918, under the chairmanship of Lord Cunliffe:—

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

We stated in the introduction to our interim report (August, 1918) our opinion that a sound system of currency would in itself secure equilibrium in the Foreign Exchanges. We have reviewed the criticisms which have been made upon this part of our report, but we see no reason to modify our opinion. We have found nothing in the experiences of the war to falsify the lessons of previous experience that the adoption of a currency not convertible at will into gold or other exportable coin is likely in practice to lead to overissue and so to destroy the measure of exchangeable value and cause a general rise in all prices and an adverse movement in the Foreign Exchanges.

The nominal convertibility of the currency note which has been sustained by the prohibition of the export of gold is of little value. The weakness of the exchanges is in a measure due to trade conditions, but an important cause of the depreciation in sterling in New York and other financial centres is, in our opinion, to be found in the expanded state of credit in this country. The existing expansion is not merely the legacy of the war, but also in part the result of maintaining rates for money in London below those ruling in other important financial centres.

The difficulties of the Foreign Exchanges position are aggravated by the grant of long term loans and credits, whether directly or under guarantee or otherwise by the Government or by private lenders, to enable foreign States or their nationals to pay for exports from this country. Few of these loans and credits will be liquidated at an early date. The large payments which we have to make to America, North and South, for necessary imports of foodstuffs and raw materials from those countries make it essential that we, in our turn, should secure payment in cash for as large a proportion as possible of our exports, visible and invisible. We recommend therefore that preference should be given to exports to countries which are able to make payment in the ordinary course of trade.

Increased production, cessation of Government borrowings, and decreased expenditure both by the Government and by each individual member of the nation are the first essentials to recovery. These must be associated with the restoration of the pre-war methods of controlling the currency and credit system of the country for the purpose of re-establishing at an early date a free market for a d in London.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

The principles of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 were fully considered by us in our interim report. We have examined with care the opinions there expressed in the light of certain criticisms which have been made with regard to them. We see, however, no reason to alter our conclusions. We have again considered the principles governing the banking systems of the principal foreign countries, and we are satisfied that they are not so well adapted to the needs of this country as those contained in the Act of 1844. Certain important alterations which experience suggested to be desirable have been made in the constitution and management of the Bank during the war, and we do not now think it necessary to make any further recommendation.

## GOVERNMENT BORROWING.

We desire to draw attention to the extensive use made during the war of the system of Ways and Means Advances to the Bank of England. We referred to this matter in paragraph 16 of our interim report, and explained its effect in causing credit and currency expansion. The powers given to the Government by Parliament to borrow from the Bank of England in the form of an overdraft on the credit of Ways and Means were, as the name implies, intended to enable the Government to anticipate receipts from revenue or permanent borrowings for a brief period only. Indeed Parliament by expressly providing that all such advances should be repaid in the quarter following that in which they were obtained showed that it had no intention of bestowing upon the Government the power of securing an overdraft of indefinite duration, and amount.

Under the exigencies of war finance the Government found it necessary to resort to borrow in each quarter on the credit of Ways and Means the amount needed to enable them to comply with the statutory requirement that the previous quarter's Ways and Means Advances should be repaid, with the result that the total outstanding advances remained for a long time at a high figure. We are glad to see that efforts are now being made to reduce this overdraft to more moderate dimensions. We, therefore, hope, now that conditions are less abnormal, that the Government will confine its use of Ways and Means Advances from the Bank of England to providing for purely temporary necessities. Such advances afford a legitimate method of tidying over a few weeks' shortage, but are entirely unsuitable for borrowings over a longer period.

## FOREIGN BANKS.

Several of our witnesses have called attention to the conditions under which it is open to foreign banks to establish themselves in this country. We suggest that this is a matter which should receive the early attention of His Majesty's Government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## FAR EASTERN NEWS.

(ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.)

## NEW INDUSTRIAL COMPANY.

SHANGHAI, January 25th.

Chinese semi-official advices from Tokyo indicate that Baron Goto, former Foreign Minister of Japan, who recently travelled through America and Europe, is coming to China. Baron Goto is interested in the formation of a Sino-Japanese industrial company for the development of the vast mining and industrial resources of China. It is reported that there are many prominent Chinese officials and businessmen at Shanghai and Peking who are interested in Baron Goto's project.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.

New York, January 30th.

Dr. Jung Kuei, Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Washington, has been ordered by the Peking Government to ascertain the actual situation in the Senate with regard to the various reservations to the peace treaty, especially the Shantung reservation. The leaders of the Republican and the Democratic parties are seriously discussing compromise. Owing to the rejection of the treaty by the Senate, the Shantung issue is not so much talked about among American political circles.

With regard to the loan advanced to China by the Pacific Development Corporation of this city, the Chinese Parliament and Government at Canton had telegraphed to the Washington Government against its consummation, and expressed apprehension lest American wine merchants who are suffering losses at home on account of the "dry" legislation, were going to form a trust in China for the manufacture of wines for Chinese consumption. This is entirely untrue and without foundation, because the loan has been made to China by American interests solely for the promotion of legitimate commercial enterprises in the Chinese Republic without the slightest intention to do any harm to China and her citizens.

The situation in Mexico, so far as the Chinese emigrants are concerned, is improving day by day, and many Chinese have now returned to their own occupations. Mexico is still bandit-ridden and not a few helpless Chinese have been plundered and looted. Nevertheless, the Carranza Government has officially announced its intention to observe the Mexican-Chinese commercial treaties.

## SCOTTISH AND IRISH BANKS.

"We have now taken evidence in regard to the application of the recommendations in our interim report to Scotland and Ireland. The status of legal tender was given to the notes of the Scottish and Irish Banks of issue as an emergency measure to tide over the period at the outbreak of war when a serious shortage of currency was threatened, a condition of affairs which no longer obtains. Some of the witnesses on behalf of the Scottish and Irish Banks showed a marked desire to retain the privilege of legal tender status for their notes. In our opinion the grant of legal tender status could not be given permanently to the notes of Scottish and Irish Banks except under statutory conditions similar to those embodied in the Bank Act of 1844. The evidence before us indicates that rather than be subjected to such conditions the banks would prefer the restoration of the pre-war status. We accordingly recommend that the pre-war status be restored. We further recommend that when the position which we contemplate in our Interim Report is ultimately reached the cover held by the Scottish and Irish Banks for their excess issue shall take the form of any legal tender at that time in existence."

## CURRENCY NOTE ISSUE.

We have considered whether steps should not be taken at an early date to impose limitations upon the fiduciary portion of the currency note issue with a view to the restoration of the normal arrangements under which demand for new currency operates to reduce the reserve in the Banking Department of the Bank of England. In view of the fact that demobilisation is approaching completion and that as we hope fresh Government borrowing will shortly cease, we consider that effect should now be given to the recommendation made in our Interim Report that the actual maximum fiduciary circulation in any year should become the legal maximum for the following year, subject only to the emergency arrangements which we proposed in paragraph 33 of our Interim Report. The policy of placing Bank of England notes in the Currency Note Reserve as cover for the fiduciary portion of the issue as opportunity arises should, of course, be continued. We recommend further that the Treasury Minute made under Section 24 of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914, providing for the issue of currency notes to Joint Stock Banks, which is in fact inoperative, should now be withdrawn.

The Committee wish to place on record their deep sense of obligation to Mr. G. Upcott, who served as Secretary to the Committee from the beginning with untiring zeal, knowledge, and ability. They are also greatly indebted to Mr. H. E. Pass, who was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Upcott in July, 1918, and rendered important and efficient service in the closing period of the Committee's labours.

Cunliffe (Chairman), C. S. Addie, R. E. Baskett, Basil E. Blackett, Gaspar Yarrow, Herbert C. Gibbs, W. H. N. Goschen, George E. W. Johns, C. C. Pigou, J. Geo. F. Stewart, W. Wallace. (Subject as regards the recommendations of paragraph 2 to the following reservation: Having regard to the evidence given by the witnesses from Ireland, the pre-war status should not be restored in Ireland until the Government consider the time opportune.—Geo. F. Stewart.)















## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

For NEW YORK.

S.S. "SUVERIC" via Panama February 10th.

For BOSTON &amp; N W YORK.

S.S. "LUCERIC" via Suez March 25th.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.  
(Managing Agents)

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(HOLLAND &amp; BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "ST. FRANCIS" ... 7th February.  
LONDON ... "MATOPPO" ... 10th February.  
LONDON ... "SWAIZ" ... 15th March.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs &amp; Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

33

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For Steamer To Sail

SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 5th Feb.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Feb.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 8th Feb.	D'light
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 10th Feb.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"IOHANG"	On 10th Feb.	2 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu & LILLO	"TAMING"	On 10th Feb.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"RUNNING"	On 12th Feb.	Noon
SHANGHAI AND TUNGTAO	"HANYANG"	On 15th Feb.	D'light

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are added in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY,	5th Feb. at Noon.
QUINNEBAGG	Capt. J. Medina	FRIDAY,	6th Feb. at Noon.
HAICHONG	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY,	10th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

3

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND  
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKHALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ARIOSTO"	via Suez	15th Feb.
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Suez	25th Mar.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG &amp; CANTON.

HONGKONG AND CANTON

BEISS &amp; CO., CANTON.

114

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,  
APCAR AND EASTERN &  
AUSTRALIAN LINES  
(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEEN-

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &amp;c.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANGOLA"	5,000	5th Feb. 4 P.M.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"SOMALI"	5,700	11th Feb.	Marseilles & London direct.
"NAGOYA"	7,000	12th Feb.	Do.
"DILWARA"	5,800	16th Feb.	Straits, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	9th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cto.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	6th Feb. 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
-----------------	-------	-----------------	------------------------------

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	5th Feb. 4 P.M.	* Calling at Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	28th Feb.	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"EASTERN"	4,000	5th Feb. 4 P.M.	Kobe & Moji.
"TAKADA"	7,000	10th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	10th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.  
\* Passengers tranship to Colombo to "Mantua."

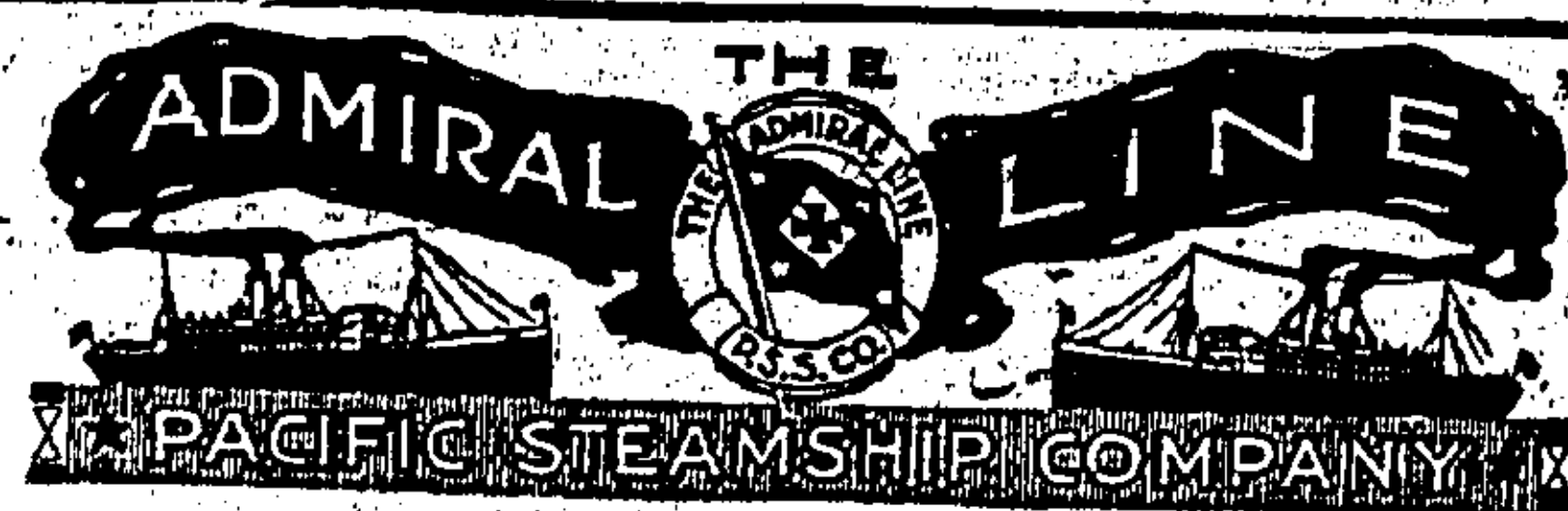
## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard &amp; Dorcas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.



## TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following S.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ICONIUM"	... About Feb. 9th.
"CROSSKEYS"	... About Feb. 18th.
"WHEATLAND"	... About Feb. 22nd.
"ENDICOTT"	... About Mar. 18th.
"ELKTON"	... About Mar. 30th.

For PORTLAND direct.  
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE"	... About Feb. 15th.
"ABERCOR"	... About Mar. 5th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Com. on points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 &amp; 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

## S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

About Middle MARCH, 1920.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

## THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Agents.

Telephones.

477 &amp; 478

5th Floor.

Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	Feb. 23rd
TENYO MARU	20,000	Mar. 11th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Apr. 1st
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Apr. 1st (from Yokohama)

\* Outfitting Shanghai

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO  
SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CRUZ BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA  
AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,000	Mar. 12th 1920
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 18th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.  
For all information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2374 and 23

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
FRENCH MAIL LINES.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
STEAMERS & DEPARTURES

STEAMERS	DEPARTURES	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 30,000	On or about 23rd Feb.

SHANGHAI (Only)

MARSEILLES VIA

SAIGON, SINGAPORE,

FOKE, COLOMBO,

CANNIOTT, SUEZ,

PORT SAID.

Argo boat for EUROPE

to call at MARSEIL

LES, if sufficient

inducement offers.

GENOA, HAVRE,

DUNKERQUE, ANT

WERP, ROTTERDAM

"SCHARNHORST"	13,000	On or about 18th Feb.
"PORTHOS"	13,000	On or about 18th Feb.
"AMAZONE"	13,000	On or about 1st Mar.
"PAUL LECAT"	30,000	On or about 23rd Mar.

"COMMANDANT MAGES", On or about 26th Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

R. RODENFUSER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's BuildingO. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Sunday, 15th February.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading, shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS.

MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via

SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" ... End of February.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"UNNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th February.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Thursday, 6th February.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd February.

VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th February.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th February.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 12th February.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

11

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Mar. 23rd Mar. 2nd Mar. 2nd

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Lee House Street



